For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 16,053 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1943 Price 15 Sen

2 ARMY UNITS ARE CITED FOR FEAT IN WIPING OUT ENEMY IN YANGTZE AREA

YOUTHS OF ASIA TO CONTRIBUTE TO WAR POWER

Special Movement Planned in Japan, Manchoukuo, China From Dec. 8 to Jan. 9

TO CARRY OUT RESOLUTION

Increased Production of Foodstuffs, Munitions and Upping of Savings Slated

Between December 8, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and January 9, the first anniversary of China's entry into the war, the youths of Japan, Manchoukuo and China will devote their total energy to the bolstering of fighting strength. They will either work for the increased production of foodstuffs, stage a campaign to encourage savings or offer service in munitions production, depending on local conditions.

This is the putting in practice of the resolutoin adopted at the Conference of the Leaders of Youth Movements in Greater East Asia held in the middle of November.

The Japan Youth Corps under the leadership of Sakutaro Asahina has decided to assign its total members numbering about 15,000,000 throughout Japan to various fields of training and practise to meet the wartime situation. During one month of this training period the Youth Corps intends to elevate the fighting spirit of young men behind the guns. All Government institutions also will give their possible support to the movement.

Fresh War Consciousness

The stress of the movement will be laid on pushing powerfully on a fresh war consciousness such national policies as the increasing of production, the strengthening of transportation, and the upping of savings. All preparations will be completed by December 8 on which day Vice-President Asahina will deliver a broadcast at 5 a.m. starting the movement program. On December 22 will be held a general meeting; on January 1 all the members will be mobilized to pledge to gain certain victory; and from January 1 to 9 will be held a movement for hard training.

With Vice-President Asahina's broadcast as the start the following program will be put into effect:

Cooperation for bettering land: All areas will send out enough members to take part in bettering drainage, developing paddy fields, building farm roads and other matters. The girls will take over joint cooking, caring for children and so on and help to push the second movement for increased food production.

Increased production of firewood, charcoal, and strawcraft: The Youth Corps will take over the firewood and charcoal making, while the Girl Corps and Boy Corps will handle the carrying and bale-making end. The ten days from December 18 will be designated a period in which particular stress will be placed. Straw products such as mats and ropes will be pushed during the period.

Cooperation with the production of air weapons: Youth Labor Service Associations and Girls' Labor Service groups with the city girls as their main body will go to work in factories. Those already working in factories will direct their efforts toward producing more.

Transportation Stressed

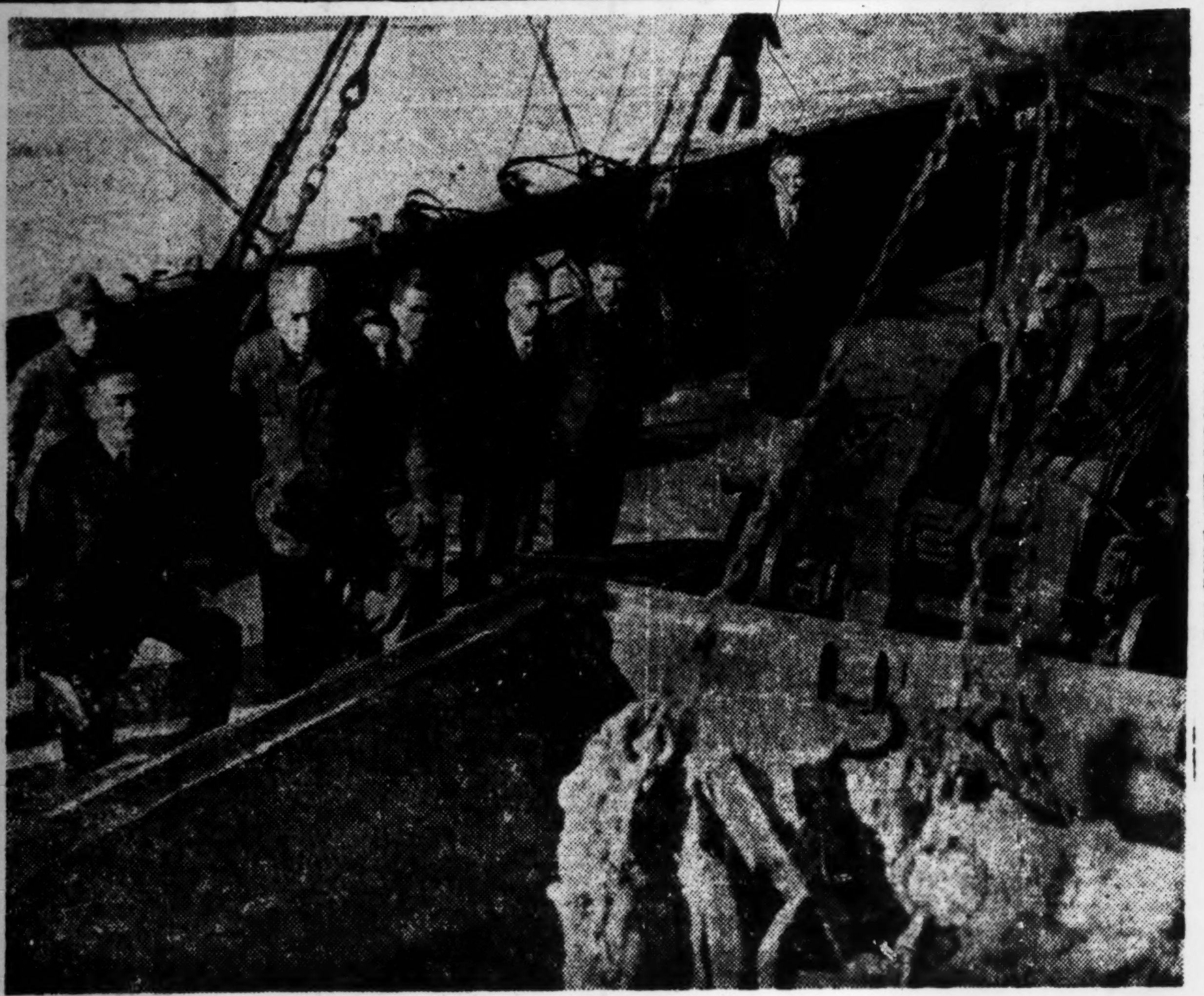
Cooperation with railway transportation: The Youth Corps will take part in loading and unloading freight cars, distributing baggage, and so on as well as handling the work of clearing away the snow. The girls will clean out the passenger cars as well as helping to stress transportation morals. The boys group will take part in simple traffic patrol.

Cooperation with communications work: The Youth Corps of the cities will take part principally in this. The girls will go to the post offices and take part in handling the mail as well as delivering it. This is already being done in Asakusa and Oji. The older of the boys corps will deliver telegrams and special delivery letters. The total number of youths to be thus mobilized will be about 15,000,000.

Shigemitsu Sees Tojo

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the latter's official residence on Thursday morning and conferred on various issues together with the Prime Minister and President of the Board of Information Eiji Amau.

Governor Odachi Visits Seamen



To encourage and thank the crewmen of the Japanese merchant marine, Governor Shigeo Odachi (second from left) of Tokyo on Thursday, the second day of the week dedicated to movement for thanks and aid for seamen, visited the merchantmen now in Tokyo Harbor. The above photograph shows the Governor watching unloading operations aboard a vessel.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

NAVAL PLANES SINK ENEMY TRANSPORT

Direct Hits Scored West of Mono; Fliers Also Bomb Bougainville Positions

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 2.—Japanese Naval Air Units on November 27 made a surprise attack on an enemy convoy operating in the waters west of Mono Island of the Solomons group. Scoring direct hits they damaged one of the large-sized transports.

On the same evening Japanese Naval Planes bombed the enemy's landing place near Torokina Cape in Bougainville Island and dropped all bombs, causing one place to be blasted.

Insignificant Accomplishment

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 1.—Nearly one month has passed since the United States forces landed on Bougainville Island, but what they have realized since then is only the maintenance of the bridgehead on Empress Augusta Bay. Their present condition of maintenance, however, is at the great risk of facing the valiant surprise counter-attack of the Japanese Forces.

According to a report of an A.P. correspondent named Hampson, who accompanied the United States forces, the series of fighting that had developed during the period from November 19 and November 26 is said to be the most furious warfare to date on Bougainville Island. As a result, the United States forces suffered 10 officers and 76 men killed, 14 missing and many wounded.

Hampson also reported that the United States casualties during the period from the time of landing to October 27 totalled 281 officers killed and 145 missing.

SCOTLAND HIT BY PLAGUE

Big Increase Seen in Tuberculosis Patients in Glasgow

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—The appalling increase of tuberculosis patients in Glasgow was admitted by the Scotch Government authorities of that city, according to reports received here today.

During the succeeding ten years prior to the outbreak of the European War, some 1,600 people in Glasgow annually suffered from tuberculosis the reports revealed, adding that this year already 2,600 patients have succumbed to the disease because of overwork and undernourishment.

Japanese Blast Foe in India

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—The Japanese Air Units on November 29 attacked eastern India inflicting considerable damage on enemy military establishments, according to reports from New Delhi.

Condolence Wire Sent By Petain to Widow Of Late Arsene-Henry

Circles close to the French Embassy in Tokyo revealed on Thursday morning that Madame Charles Arsene-Henry, widow of the late French Ambassador to Japan, was recently honored by a personal message of condolence from the Chief of the French State, Marshal Philippe Petain, states Domei. Marshal Petain's message paid high tribute to the late French diplomat and lauded his lengthy and successful mission in Tokyo, which extended from 1936 to 1943. The message also conveyed deep condolence of Marshal Petain to Madame Arsene-Henry.

FOE PLANE BOMBS, SINKS HOSPITAL SHIP

Disregarding International Law, Enemy Commit Dastardly Act In Broad Daylight

Domei

AT XX BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, December 2.—The limit of inhuman and wanton acts was reached by the anti-Axis forces when a B-24 plane, in violation of International law, bombed and sank the hospital ship Buenos Aires Maru at 8 a.m. November 27 in the South Pacific.

Most of the patients and others on board seem to have been rescued, but details are at present lacking.

Under the Geneva Convention pertaining to naval warfare, the Japanese Government had duly notified the enemy of the details of the ship, including its name, type, etc. Moreover, the ship had the markings as prescribed by the said Convention and was easily recognizable as a hospital ship. The enemy attack was perpetrated during the morning.

Numerous have been the instances of the enemy's barbarism of this kind since the outbreak of the war. Each time the Japanese Government has lodged a strong protest through the proper channels. It is imperative that these barbarous acts of the enemy be dealt with decisively. Previously, hospital ship Buenos Aires Maru suffered a torpedo attack from an enemy submarine off Hongkong on April 25 and bombing by an enemy plane in the South Pacific on August 17.

Ablution Rites at Shrines

Government shrines throughout the nation totalling 110,000 commenced ablution rites on Thursday to continue till Tuesday next week, participated in by all the priests. On the morning of December 8, a prayer meeting for Japan's sure victory is scheduled to be held in observance of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

7 FOE CRAFT DOWNED IN HONGKONG AREAS

15 Raiders of Rangoon Destroyed by Japanese; Three Near Madang, New Guinea

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, December 2.—Japanese fighters pursued and shot down seven P-40 planes when a formation of 10 enemy B-25 planes and more than 20 P-40's attempted to attack the Hongkong area at about 3 p.m. yesterday.

Although the American air force in China has begun to be active again, due to the strict vigil kept by the Japanese planes, they failed to fly over Hongkong and dumped their bombs into the sea prior to taking flight. Damage was also inflicted to several other enemy machines. All Japanese planes returned safely.

15 Downed at Rangoon

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE BURMA FRONT, December 1.—A total of 15 enemy planes were brought down by Japanese fighters and anti-aircraft batteries when a large formation composed of over 50 fighter and bomber planes attempted to raid Rangoon on Wednesday afternoon.

In the brilliant victory, Japanese fighter planes, in close concert with the ground defenses, shot down 10 B-24's, one Lockheed P-38 and two North American P-51 planes, or 13 machines in all. In addition, the anti-aircraft guns destroyed two B-24 Consolidated machines. No Japanese aircraft was shot down though a few were slightly damaged.

The native people, who witnessed the aerial duel and saw the destruction of 15 foe craft together with their crew members totalling at least 120, were highly delighted and

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. FLEET HEAD BARES IN PART GILBERT LOSSES

Makes Understatement Again; Claims Only 3,769 Casualties At Tarawa, Makin

JAPANESE TERRORIZE FOE

American Commanders, Scribes Stress Great Difficulty of Fighting in Area

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 1.—Obviously resorting to the usual American tactics of understating its war casualties, a communique from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, announced that 3,772 casualties were suffered by the Americans in the Gilbert Islands operations thus far, a report from Pearl Harbor disclosed.

Nimitz's figures allegedly include 1,026 killed, 2,557 wounded at Tarawa Island, 65 killed, 121 wounded on Makin Island and 1 killed and 2 wounded on Abemama Island.

U.S. Forces Terrified

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 1.—The tremendous fighting of the Japanese Forces in the Gilberts apparently has terrorized the American landing forces, with the American commanders and war correspondents unanimously stressing the appalling losses suffered by them and pointing out how difficult the fighting is.

In the dispatches coming in, it is reported that James Roosevelt, son of American President Franklin Roosevelt, revealed upon returning to Pearl Harbor: "A Japanese unit in Makin subjected the Americans to a terrific attack. Four officers wearing their dress uniforms and with medals on their chests led several hundred of their men in a charge into an American position."

In his "historical report" to Richmond Smith, commander of the task force, Major-General Holland Smith, commander of the second division of the Marines, discloses: "When the 69th regiment of New York started to advance during the landing operations the Japanese saw that they were far outnumbered and five Japanese officers together killed themselves by cutting open their bellies."

Marine Losses Huge

Marine losses in the landing operations on Tarawa were especially serious, Merrit Edison, a front line commander, reporting that out of one group of from 2 to 3,000 Marines which tried to land, only several hundred succeeded in reaching shore, the rest having been mowed down by Japanese crossfire. Richard Johnston, representative of the American newspapers and news agencies who took part in the operations, has also declared that it was almost a miracle that the Americans were able to land.

Future Difficulties Admitted

The United States authorities are claiming that after ten days of bitter fighting the American bridgehead has been made larger and that only an extremely small number of the Japanese Forces are still fighting. The United States leaders, however, are admitting that because the Japanese Forces fortified Tarawa as they did in the short period of 15 months, operations against the Japanese mandates which the Japanese Forces have had 20 years to fortify

(Continued on Page 2)

Major-General Reyes of P.I. Writes Poem Expressing Profound Admiration for Tojo

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo on Thursday was presented a poem penned in his honor by Major-General Jose de los Reyes in which he expressed the popular admiration of the Filipinos toward the Japanese Prime Minister.

This popular sentiment was tremendously accentuated following Prime Minister Tojo's visit to the Philippines and climaxed by the recent realization of Philippine Independence.

The poem reads as follows:

To Prime Minister Tojo.

Prime Minister Tojo—in the Philippines!
The heart of her whole native populace
Is thine. Receive the kisses of our sun,
The thanks we give Thy Grace.
Prime Minister, do thou perceive the nation's heart?
It feels a happiness, beholding thee:
Fresh hopes within are newly kindled by
Thy promises of full liberty.
Blessings on thine Empire! O may Bathala,
Grant thou His loving care and benediction!
Deep and sincere is the faith we hold in
Thy pledge to us of Liberation!

The above poem was entrusted to the Domei Bureau in Manila by Major-General Reyes for transmission to Tokyo to be presented to Prime Minister Tojo.

Major-General Reyes was born in 1876. As Commander of Gendarmes, he participated in the Battle of Bataan in which he was captured by Japanese troops. Following his release he was appointed by President Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the recently created amnesty commission.

CITATIONS

"The Sasamoto Company of the Nakahata Unit:

"The above, under the command of Company Commander Lieutenant Shinobu Sasamoto, participated in the annihilation campaign in Kiangpai in the spring of 1943. As the mainstay Company of the Battalion, the above fought valiantly. In the fighting near Chihchikow, in particular, the above rendered meritorious services by daring attacks.

"When on March 12 our To Contingent started an annihilation campaign against the enemy's 43rd Division that attempted the recapture of Chihchikow, the above Company, as the first-line left wing of the Battalion that was advancing from Paichiutzui to Muchitsui, dashed through knee-deep swamps and raided the right rear of about 100 enemy troops near Kangwukow. After a hot chase, the above completely annihilated the retreating enemy.

"When the main force of the Battalion, during its march to Muchitsui, encountered and gave battle to an enemy force, about one division strong, that was retreating in a sector southwest of Muchitsui, the Company lost no time in advancing to the enemy's left rear and encircled and attacked the enemy. This facilitated the fighting by the main force of the Battalion.

"The enemy remnants, in an attempt to wriggle out of the encirclement, attempted the final resistance against the main force of our Battalion by falling back on land objects around Shanglikang.

"Thereupon the above Company was ordered to make a rapid advance in the direction of Muchitsui and to attack the enemy's right rear. Tireless despite continued fighting day and night, the above effected a swift advance to a sector south of Muchitsui and dashed into the enemy that was putting up a tough last-minute resistance and, after a hand-to-hand battle in the dark of night, drove the enemy to the lake beach and annihilated them.

"These exploits were made possible by Lieutenant Sasamoto's able command, by the iron unity built around the Company Commander and by the training the Company had undergone. The merit of infantry fighting was fully displayed. The exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby granted.

April 29, 1943.
Army Commander."

"The Tobita Platoon of the Umeki Unit:

"The above platoon, under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Masaichi Tobita, participated in the annihilation campaign in Kiangpei in the spring of 1943. In the advance of the Umeki Unit from Changyuangkow, southeast of Shasi along the Yangtze, to Hwayang, the above was the first-line Platoon of the vanguard Company of the Unit. Unaided, the above Platoon made a thrust deep into the enemy and, at a speed of four kilometers per hour, broke through the enemy's several-way positions built on an embankment, thus facilitating operations by the main force of the Unit.

"After encountering and annihilating part of the enemy's 149th Division near Yangchiatu at about 1 p.m. on March 9, the above Platoon frustrated the enemy, who had secured reinforcements, in his attempt to put up further resistance.

"Especially, near Wulintu, the above, defying intense enemy gunfire in complicated topographical conditions, dashed into the enemy position and felled several leaders of the enemy force at a single blow. Taking advantage of the utter confusion into which the enemy troops, about 500 strong, were thrown, the above carried out daring attacks and felled about 150 enemy troops, including a regimental commander.

"Giving hot chase to the enemy remnants, the above engaged and annihilated them at about 3 p.m. the same day in a sector north of Wangchiahu, thereby putting the enemy's 149th Division completely to rout and precluding it from making organized resistance around Hwayang. This greatly expedited the occcupation of Hwayang.

"These exploits are due to the superb command of the Platoon Leader, the solid unity and indomitable fighting spirit displayed by the men under him in the discharge of their assignment. The efficiency of infantry break-through operations was brought into full play. The exploits are distinguished.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby granted.

April 29, 1943.
Army Commander."

Sasamoto Company and Tobita Platoon Aided Drive in Spring

OBSTACLES OVERCOME

Rapid Advances Despite Day And Night March Effect Encirclement of Foe

The Sasamoto Company and Tobita Platoon, which distinguished themselves by exceptional gallantry in action in the spring annihilation campaign north of the Yangtze were cited by the Commander of the Army and the matter has been brought to the gracious attention of the Throne, according to a communique issued by the War Ministry at 4 p.m. Thursday.

Annihilated Enemy

In the Hupei annihilation operations of March, this year, after the annihilation of the Wang Ching-tsai army, the To Army Corps on March 9 crossed the Yangtze in face of the enemy in the dead of the night near Tayang-shou, 12 kilometers north of Shihshou, and on March 10 concentrated its forces in the sector northwest of Chihchikow. Whereupon, the 43rd division of the enemy 87th army came out in a furious and persistent counter-attack aiming at retaking the area near Chihchikow. In such circumstances, the Nakahata Unit of the To Army Corps launched an attack in order to catch and annihilate the enemy near Muchitzu on March 12 with the battalion of which the Sasamoto Company was a part moving from the direction of Shihwukow in the south and with remaining units attacking from the direction of Liulinchiao and Hukowshan.

Upon reaching the levee one and a half kilometers southeast of Shihwukow, the unit moving from the direction of Shihwukow was subjected to furious fire from about a company of the enemy occupying solid positions on the line binding the south embankment with Shihwukow. To move forward was difficult because in addition to the furious fire directed upon it by the enemy both sides of the embankment were paddy field creeks. Thereupon, the battalion commander ordered the left first line company to attack from the area adjacent to the embankment before it and the Sasamoto Company, as the right first line, to sweep around from the southwest and hit the enemy from the rear.

Wade Through Mud

The members of the Sasamoto Company made their way through paddy fields knee deep in mud and across creeks where the water came up to their shoulders and, taking skilful advantage of obstructions and the lay of the land, circled undetected to the rear right side of the enemy. They closed in to an extreme short distance from the enemy and rid themselves of heavy things. With a chance coming at 2:20 p.m. the Company charged in with the Company Commander swinging his sword and tearing in at its head. It was a suddenly unleashed surprise attack. Intermingled with the confusedly fleeing enemy, the members of the unit bayoneted the enemy troops from behind or turned suddenly and shoved their bayonets into them and, together with the action of the heavy arms unit which cut off the route of retreat of the enemy which tried to cross the river and flee, completely annihilated them.

The battalion which encircled and annihilated the enemy near Shiwukow lost no time and at 2:30 p.m. tore toward Muchitzu. Immediately upon the first of the battalion reaching Payokang it saw about a hundred of the enemy, which was rushing away unable to withstand the furious assault of the main body of the Nakahata Unit and planning to escape by crossing the river, fleeing along the south side of the embankment southwest of Muchitzu. Following that it saw an enemy group of about 500 tearing like a cloud toward Chouchiatu. Immediately the battalion commander gave the following orders in order to draw the enemy close to an extremely short distance away and encircle and annihilate them by a sudden and furious assault: 1—The Company going at the head was to charge

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TO HONOR NAVAL HERO

Christian Group to Pay Tribute to Late Fleet-Admiral

To pay tribute to the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and to further bolster the spirit bequeathed by the great commander, the Wartime Association for National Service attached to the Japanese Christian Federation will hold a special meeting on December 5 at 1 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall.

On the occasion Vice-Admiral Toyoichi Wanami who knew the late Fleet-Admiral in his school days will deliver an address. The day's program also includes the reading of poems written by Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto and the chorus in praise of the great commander by the Nippon Chorus.

Enemy Headquarters Formed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 1.—Anti-Axis headquarters for the Central Pacific was established on September 19 at Hawaii and Major-General Robert C. Richardson, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army in Hawaii, has been named the commander of the newly-established Headquarters, the New York Times dated September 26, recently reaching here, revealed.

BORNEO GETS YOUTH CORPS

Organized to Train Young Men for Social Services

Domei

BANJERMASIN, December 2.—The authorities in South Borneo have organized a South Borneo Youth Corps for the purpose of training young men among the native inhabitants and increasing their physical strength and causing them to be engaged actively in social services.

The Governor of the area has been recommended for the president of the corps. All boys of the common schools and young men between the ages of 12 to 25 are included in its membership. A great deal is expected in the future out of this organization.

Roundtable Talks Held

A roundtable conference was held on Thursday at the Peers' Club, attended by prominent government officials and senior statesmen. Present were former Prime Ministers Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Keisuke Okada, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Koki Hirota, General Nobuyuki Abe and Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council. The government officials present included Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and others.

WELCOME LUNCHEON IS GIVEN THAI ENVOY

Thai Room Fetes Wichit—Ambassador Voice Determination to Bolster Ties

A warm welcome was extended to Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, the new Thai Ambassador to Japan, at a luncheon party given in his honor at the Imperial Hotel Thursday.

The function which was sponsored by the Thai Room was attended by over 60 influential persons from political and economic circles in Japan. Present also were Thai press correspondents now in Tokyo. Takeo Miyahara, as Director of the Thai Room, in a welcome speech expressed the hope of more amicable relations between the two countries. Ambassador Wichit, in his reply, thanked the company and announced his determination to do his utmost in strengthening the ties between Japan and Thailand and to exert his efforts for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Mr. Miyahara's speech follows:

"I, representing the Thai Room which is the sponsor of this reception, have the great honor to deliver an address at this welcome party held in the hope of presenting to the most influential people in political and economic circle of Japan His Excellency Mr. Wichit Wichit-Wathakan who arrived here recently as the Thai Ambassador to Japan.

"It is known that since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand and Japan, as allied nations, have been fighting together at the risk of their national destinies for the successful prosecution of the war as well as for the establishment of a Greater East Asia. It is also known that Thailand and Japan have never been so closely connected as now. Japan, furthermore, has proved her unchanged friendship to Thailand by transferring the four provinces in northern Malai and the two provinces in the Shan States to Thailand. And quite recently, through the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, which has manifested to the world the solidarity of the one billion people of Asia, Thailand and Japan have shown the more clearly their position as the mainstay of Asia, thus bringing the two nations ever closer together.

Present Relationship Different

"The present relationship of our two countries is different from that in the past. The two countries are not only combined by common interests but are entrusted with the heavy responsibility of guiding the destinies of the one billion people of Asia. Therefore, Thailand and Japan should not be engaged in the affairs of the two countries alone. The mission of our two countries is important in that we, as senior nations and elder brothers, must guide and extend our aid to the progress of the newly-born nations such as the Philippines and Burma.

"We feel greatly reassured by the fact that His Excellency Mr. Wichit Wichit-Wathakan understands Japan and the Japanese people well. His Excellency was appointed Foreign Minister soon after the War of Greater East Asia broke out. And we owe much to His Excellency's great efforts for the important treaties concluded between our two nations. We are very lucky to have His Excellency as the new Thai Ambassador to Japan, who has sound knowledge of Japan and is one of the most influential personages in the Thai Government. We, at the same time, greatly look forward to the further efforts to be made by His Excellency the Ambassador so that the most harmonious relations between our two countries may be obtained.

"We have heard that the Thai nation expects much of His Excellency the Ambassador's work in the advancement of the economic relations of the two countries. When I met the Ambassador the other day, he said to me that Japan's economic aid to Thailand will be an important element which will make it possible for Thai-Japanese relations to become more satisfactory.

"Therefore, it is not too much to say that the most important problem to be negotiated between Thailand and Japan hereafter will be none other than the satisfactory adjustment of economic relations. In this connection, we are sure that the fact that we have here the most influential personages in political and economic circles in Japan has given bright promise to the solution of this question. We earnestly request Your Excellencies and gentlemen to extend their full cooperation to the new Ambassador. We, at the same time, wish His Excellency the Ambassador to exchange frank views with these leading Japanese people.

"Allow me to take this occasion to express my best wishes for the further prosperity of Thailand and the good health of Your Excellencies and gentlemen."

Ambassador Wichit's Speech

Ambassador Wichit spoke to the following effect:

"I am extremely grateful to Mr. Takeo Miyahara, Director of the Thai Room, for this splendid reception held in my honor today. Moreover, I feel greatly flattered and honored by the presence of such influential people from political and economic circles in Japan and members of other influential organizations.

"As the new Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Japan I will strive toward further enhancement of the amicable relations between Japan and Thailand. Moreover, I am firmly determined to further strengthen the ties of intimate relations between your country and mine and for the successful prosecution of this War of Greater East Asia which we are waging.

"During my service as Foreign Minister of my country, at a time when the closest cooperation, both materially and spiritually, was essential between our countries, I strove conscienciously for the promotion of amicable relations.

"Looking back over the past years, I feel proud and happy that my efforts have borne splendid fruit as Mr. Miyahara has mentioned in his talk. At present, my efforts will be concentrated on the attainment of victory in the present war and for the peace and prosperity of Greater East Asia. Toward this end, I will not economize any efforts and endeavor to do my best in my capacity as Ambassador to Japan.

"In this connection, however, I feel I must ask for the cooperation and assistance of Your Excellencies and gentlemen.

"In conclusion, allow me to express my best wishes for the health and prosperity of Your Excellencies and Gentlemen."

To Stress Teaching of Practical English And Everyday Science in National Schools

In view of the importance of practical English and scientific knowledge in daily life, new English and science text-books for the first grade of the senior department of national schools have been lately compiled, it was revealed by the Asahi. With the compilation of the text-books on geography, history, mathematics and business subjects, all the text-books required for this grade will be completed, the Asahi further reported.

English, hitherto regarded as an optional subject, has been simplified and is now compulsory for all boys in the first grade of the senior department of national schools. Being one of the languages common throughout Greater East Asia, the teaching of practical English is to be stressed. In the first grade, the simpler vocabularies often used in ordinary conversation and Roman characters are to be taught. In the second grade mostly names of machines used in factories will be taught. Common American names, such as Tom and Mary, are to be replaced by Japanese names such as Taro and Hanako.

In the new science text-book, importance is placed on the policy of making the children interested in matters surrounding them in an effort to raise the standard of scientific knowledge of Japanese in general. Seventy per cent of the book will be devoted to articles in common use and the remaining 30 per cent, with national scientific activities. Subjects such as, "Study of Rural Districts," "The Goat," and "The Method of Cultivating Corn," being related to daily life, the knowledge acquired by the boys will finally lead them to take an active interest in the question of production.

Other more abstract subjects such as, "Survey of Sounds," "Fuel and Prevention of Fire," "Food stuffs," "Fiber in Relation to Ammunition," and "Telephone Apparatus and Electricity" are all designed to foster scientific knowledge vital for Japan in war.

2 Army Units Are Cited For Feat in Wiping Out Enemy in Yangtze Area

(Continued From Page 1)

forward along the embankment and attack the enemy's right rear. 2—The other units were ordered to deploy hiding behind the embankment, and upon the enemy's coming within close distance to drive upon it suddenly.

The Company going at the head charged ahead along the west side of the embankment hidden from the enemy and at 3:10 p.m. poured into the enemy which was moving along below the south side of the levee. After annihilating these enemy troops the Company subjected to attack a large enemy unit traveling westward near Shanglikang.

Terrific Fire Unleashed

The main body of the battalion were deployed along the enemy's route of retreat hidden behind the embankment. The enemy forces moved westward from the vicinity of Shanglikang in several columns. When the enemy forces drew within an extremely close distance away the members of the unit suddenly unleashed terrific fire on them, bringing into play every sort of firearm. The enemy troops were completely panicked and with their dead and wounded mounting terribly rushed toward the southwest seeking a way of escape.

Quick-thinking Company Commander Sasamoto thereupon decided on his own judgment to prevent the enemy from escaping by encircling and annihilating them. With the Company Commander yelling encouragement to his men, he and his forces burned up the ground with their speed in driving into the sector west of Hsialikang thereby completely plugging up the enemy's route. Like a cornered rat the enemy troops surged toward the battalion headquarters and the heavy arms unit but the prepared Japanese fire forced them into disorder and defeat. Following that the enemy troops which were attacked by the leading Company near Shanglikang finally put their back against the marsh and from there fought in a final death struggle. The two sides sparred with each other there.

Based on this situation, Company Commander Sasamoto was ordered to attack the right wing of the enemy facing the leading company. Without letting the chance slip by the Company Commander turned around and, smashing the remnant enemy troops there, drove to Sunfukang via Muchitzu. Pressing the enemy, the members of the Company closed in on the stubborn enemy entrenched in the northwestern side of the marsh. With careful preparations and with close contact with the other units they closed in still more by taking advantage of the dusk and overcoming fierce enemy fire. United as one with the Company Commander they drove in powerfully and after furious hand-to-hand fighting finally annihilated the enemy, thereby gaining magnificent battle results. The time was 8:30 p.m.

Tobita Platoon's Record

The combat record of the Tobita Platoon follows:

I. General Conditions

(1) Toward the end of the Hupeh annihilation campaign in March this year (after the annihilation of the Wang Ching-tsai Army), the Umeki Battalion of the Aoki Group on the extreme right wing, planning to attack the enemy from the Tiaosienkow area sent its main force from Yechow to Hwayang, an important point south of the Yangtze, crossing the Yangtze on March 8. After breaking through the enemy positions everywhere on the way, part of the force succeeded in occupying Hwayang and the main force Moshantien at daybreak on March 10.

(2) The Umemoto Battalion which had been able to advance near Lienyusu as a result of the foregoing operations and which received orders to cut off the enemy's retreat, crossed the river in the face of the enemy at a point north of Tiaosienkow on the evening of March 8 and at daybreak on March 9 captured Tiaosienkow and thrust forward at once to Hwayang.

(3) The 149th Division of the enemy that had been massed in Nanhsien at the time, upon becoming aware of the southward advance of the Umemoto Battalion on the evening of the 8th, rushed its main force to Hwayang, advanced on to an area north of that point the following day and occupied strategic points in that area.

(4) The advance company of the Umemoto Battalion crushed part of the enemy force, advanced to an area southeast of Yangchiatu at 12:40 p.m. on the 9th and began preparations for an attack on the enemy located near Hochiachun.

(5) The Tobita Platoon of the advance company (20 and several men under Sublieutenant Hida) received orders to attack the enemy located west of the embankment as the first line on the right.

II. Action of Tobita Platoon

The Tobita Platoon at 12:50 p.m. on March 9 braved the enemy fire from the hill directed at a flank, smashed the enemy at a blow, broke through the willows and shrubbery and espied the enemy. Preliminary to smashing this enemy force, the platoon leader placed grenade-throwers on the fringe of the grove in front while the rest of the platoon crept through the grove and shrub along the embankment and approached within 160 meters of the enemy. With the firing of the grenade-throwers, the platoon spread out and dashed upon the enemy's right wing, putting the enemy to rout in short order. A sub-platoon was then sent against the front of the enemy, while two sub-platoons under the platoon leader took the enemy in the rear to the right from the eastern side of the embankment. Disregarding the remnants of the enemy, the platoon pushed forward in the face of the flanking fire of the enemy, leaping over the embankment to the right or left of it and felling the enemy wherever found. As they came as far as the northern side, the platoon received terrific cross-fire from the enemy forces. The unit was so near the enemy (within about 100 meters) that the confusion in his camp could be seen.

The non-commissioned officers and men following the sublieutenant at this moment numbered only about 10 but the platoon leader, finding it most opportune, ordered a determined charge against the overwhelming odds. Smashing the enemy resistance, the platoon advanced at a stroke to the southern edge and saw the enemy again in confusion in front within about 200 meters of them. By this time the platoon had established contact among the sub-platoons and each sub-platoon leader was within hailing distance from the sublieutenant.

From the fact that there was much noise and bustle in the village of Wuluntu, the platoon leader judged that a considerable force was being massed there, and he ordered a sub-platoon to advance to the southern outskirt of the village via the western side of the embankment in order to cut off the enemy's retreat, himself directing two sub-platoons in a thrust through the enemy and thence penetrated into Wuluntu. In a furious fighting that ensued, the leader and men of the platoon cut down or bayoneted the enemy and pushed on to the southern edge of Wuluntu.

Thus the enemy in occupation of positions on a line from east to west of Wuluntu began a general retreat.

The platoon took to pursuit on the heels of the enemy and, making the fullest use of the accurate anti-ground attack of the five planes that came to support it, pressed upon the enemy. Finally it succeeded in intercepting the enemy at an area north of Wangchiahu and inflicted a crushing blow to that force.

The time taken by the platoon for this action was only 2 hours and 10 minutes. It penetrated in a continuous push enemy position extending to a depth of about 8 kilometers and enabled the main force of the battalion to occupy Hwayang and environs with remarkable dispatch and ease.

(Note) In this fighting the enemy left about 150 bodies on the field, including that of the commander of the 447th Regiment, killed mostly by bayonet thrusts. No damage was sustained on our side.

GREATEST MENACE TO U.S. IS INFLATION

Becomes Worst Nightmare to Country—Counter-Steps Fail To Check Soaring Prices

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—The American inflation has become the most serious nightmare menacing that country. The American Administration is concentrating its efforts on how to prevent inflation and is adopting various counter-measures. In the face of this, the tendency of fast price soaring has failed to be checked so far. A Washington cable to the Daily Telegraph, London, reports that the policy of checking the high price trend threatens to collapse and further reports to the following effect:

"The inflation prevention front in the United States threatens to collapse over the entire line. The dispute centering around the demand of more than 1,000,000 railwaymen for wage raise is very likely to develop into a general strike. A resolution admitting the raise of wages was already submitted to Congress by interested groups. Congress is inclined to approve it. The foodstuff subsidization bill which is believed to check the high price tendency threatens to be turned down by Congress."

7 Foe Craft Downed In Hongkong Areas

(Continued From Page 1)

were profoundly moved by the wonderful performance of the Japanese fighter pilots.

Entertaining deep hatred for the enemy airmen who attempt to raid Rangoon day after day, the Burmese were pleasantly entertained to see the blasting of so many foe machines.

3 B-24's Shot Down

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—A Japanese land unit near Madang of New Guinea counter-attacked 30 enemy planes, consisting of B-24's and P-40's, which came attacking the Japanese position between 8:30 and 9 a.m. on November 30, and brought down 3 B-24 planes. The Imperial land unit suffered no damage.

One-Minute Prayer for Victory in War To Be Observed in Japan on December 8

A one-minute silent prayer from 11:59 a.m. for Japan's victory, the writing of consolation letters to the officers and men at the front and the making of comfort bags will feature December 8, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

On the occasion of observing this memorable day, all Japanese should think of the Japanese warriors who are engaged in the most devastating battles in the Southwest and Central Pacific areas. The enemy at present is launching tenacious counter-offensives not only in the Pacific War Zone, but in other areas in East Asia. It should be noted afresh that the enemy will resort to any drastic measure in their counter-attacks against the Japanese Forces.

With the extension of the battle arena as far as the Central Pacific, as the result of the landing of enemy forces on Mono Island on October 27, fierce aerial battles were staged five times in the Bougainville area and four times in the Gilbert group area. The Japanese Forces in every combat scored unparalleled victories by inflicting staggering blows on the enemy. At present severe engagements are still going on in the Pacific area.

In connection with the observance of the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, no spectacular programs will be featured, but all Japanese will sincerely and reverently join in one-minute prayer for Japan's victorious consummation of the war.

DIVORCE CASES IN BRITAIN AVERAGE 12,000 YEARLY

Young People Getting Married For Pleasure and Show No Interest in Offspring

STOCKHOLM.—Pointing to the pronounced increase in the number of divorce cases throughout Britain since the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, the Catholic organ Universe revealed that, whereas divorces never exceeded the 3,000 limit in pre-war years they now averaged roughly 12,000 annually, according to a London message.

Marriage for the young people of Britain today, the Universe complained, was just a matter of pleasure, without consideration of the serious aspects entailed in matrimony. The laissez-faire attitude of the public was shown by the running wild of children and the disinterestedness of young parents in their offspring.

German Church Service

An Evangelical Service (3 Advent.) will be held on Sunday December 12 in Tokyo at the German Church at 10:30 a.m. (Th. Jaeckel) and in Yokohama at 4 p.m. at the Union Church, Bluff. (Th. Jaeckel). A service for children will be held at 3:15 p.m. at the latter church on the same day.

ITALIANS OPENLY HOSTILE TO ANTI-AXIS OCCUPATION

Preachings of Rosy Futures by Anglo-Americans Fail to Impress Population

LISBON.—Admitting that vast sections of the Italian population under the control of the anti-Axis "liberators" were openly hostile to the occupation authorities, the New York Post pointed out in a dispatch from Italy that wherever the Anglo-American armies showed themselves they met with stubborn opposition, as the Italians obviously had no belief in the preachings of anti-Axis ideals and promises of a rosy future.

On the same occasion the New York Post complained of the short-sightedness of anti-Axis policy in Italy, where all decisions, even such relating to political questions of which they understood nothing at all, were left to the military authorities.

"We are committing one blunder after another," the paper declared in conclusion.

FURIOUS WAR RAGES ALONG SANGRO RIVER

Described as Bloodiest Battle in Italy

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—The fighting along the Sangro River is described by a British war correspondent as the bloodiest battle fought on the Italian front, according to a London cable received here.

The correspondent is quoted as saying:

"The combat along the Sangro River is the fiercest fought to date on the Italian front. A British commander describes the fighting as follows:

"'The Germans fought with the utmost daring. I saw wounded German soldiers throwing hand-grenades in an attempt to defend their position to death. We had to comb every dwelling house and every cottage before we could occupy a village. Our casualties have been tremendous in proportion to the toughness of the fighting.'"

Enemy Repulsed in Italy

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—Anti-Axis forces are being fiercely repulsed by the German troops in the mountainous area at the mouth of the Sangro River and have been compelled to give up certain occupied areas there, according to reports from Algiers, quoting dispatches released by the anti-Axis headquarters in North Africa today in reviewing the war situation in Italy.

U.S. Fleet Head Bares in Part Gilbert Losses

(Continued From Page 1)

will be tremendously difficult.

The New York News even went so far as to declare: "Judging from the landing operations in the Gilberts, further American operations against Japanese island bases will serve only to increase the American casualty lists. Not only that but perhaps it will be impossible to gain victory eventually. There is nothing else for the Americans to do now but to use poison gas."

Admiral Chester Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific fleet, virtually admitted that the magnificent battle results scored by the Japanese Navy's air units and the fight-to-the-death battling of the Japanese Defense Forces had brought about a set-back to the American hope to force through at once a counter-offensive in the Pacific when he said, "After we have the Gilberts in our hands we will first have to consolidate our foothold and prepare for future attacks."

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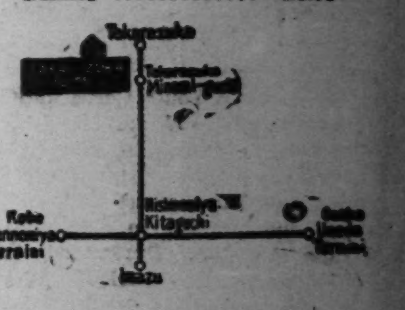

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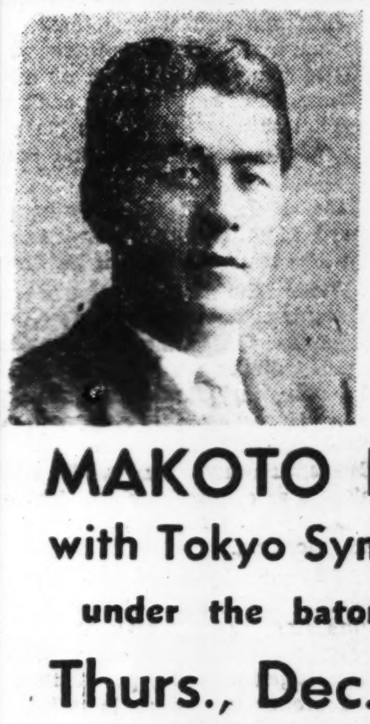

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MERCHANT SEAMEN ARE LAUDED HIGHLY

Colonel Iketani Exhorts Nation To Extend Thanks and Aid To Sailor Heroes

Pointing to the tremendously important services being rendered behind the scenes by the gallant men of the mercantile marine, Colonel Hanjiro Iketani, Director of the Transportation Department of the War Ministry's Mobilization Plans Bureau, on Thursday urged the people to give their wholehearted thanks and extend a helping hand to them and their families. Speaking over the radio at 7:20 p.m. on the second day of the week dedicated to the movement for giving thanks and aid to the members of the mercantile marine, Colonel Iketani drew attention to the fact that these fearless men were going through every sort of danger and working silently to carry supplies to the front lines.

To win victory in the bitter battles on the seas, to increase national fighting power and to assure national fighting power and to assure national living, it is absolutely necessary to have an invincible ocean transportation setup, Colonel Iketani stressed. At this time, he said, all those belonging to the mercantile marine are combatants as are the officers and men of the Army and Navy, and the fact that almost all of the men of the mercantile marine are classed as "Gunzoku," or civilians in military service, is based on their nationally important tasks.

Stick to Their Posts

"Particularly since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have the valiant men of the Japanese mercantile marine shown their traditional spirit," the Colonel declared. "They have gone without flinching into every danger, every difficulty and their fighting spirit has been shown in their determination to stick to their posts at all costs and die smiling," he said, adding that this spirit was not in the least different from that possessed by the officers and men leaving for the front.

Colonel Iketani revealed that among seamen who are giving their all to the State were a 73-year-old chief engineer and a 75-year-old first officer. These men, the Colonel pointed out, are old enough to retire but with this great war breaking out they could not hold themselves back and are putting their valuable experience into service as they work side by side with their younger comrades. The Colonel also said that there were young men still in their teens who were serving brilliantly in carrying out their duties.

Continuing, Colonel Iketani stated, "For the first time in the history of our mercantile marine Second Officer Shuso Fujitani of the Ayado Maru, Helmsman Komao Yoshida of the Awaji Maru, and Helmsman Kiroku Fujita of the Sagura Maru, each were granted recently an Order of the Golden Kite together with officers and men of the fighting services killed in action. It was a great honor for them as seamen who fell at their posts as well as for the whole of the Japanese mercantile marine."

"The hardships undergone by these seamen on the vast seas and their furious activity are far beyond our imagination," he declared. "Once out of port they are open to the danger of attacks from enemy submarines. Fighting the waves and winds the lookouts put body and soul into their work so that their mission of transportation may be fulfilled."

Forget Personal Danger

Many were the tales in which the crewmen of the merchantmen dodged their ships out of the path of torpedoes, the Colonel related. At one time a ship was hit and water began to pour into a section of it. Through calm and efficient operations in preventing further leakage the crewmen saved their ship from sinking. At another time a fire broke out aboard a ship during an air attack. Without thinking of their personal danger the seamen piled into their work and smothered the flames, here again saving their ship.

Toward the end of his address, Colonel Iketani drew attention to the incident of a sailor named Shibazaki, who was serving on an Army chartered ship in 1938. While he was away his wife died, leaving a child. When sailor Shibazaki returned he learned for the first time that his wife was dead and found that a policeman named Shimokubo and the people of his neighborhood association had set his house in order and were looking after his child, just as if Shibazaki were a soldier at the front. Greatly moved, Shibazaki returned to his ship and continued to give his all for the nation.

The Colonel declared that it was such a feeling of thanks and aid as this that united the home front with the gallant men of the mercantile marine. As long as such a solid unity exists, he stressed, Japanese ocean transportation will be held secure by the seamen and the war carried on to sure victory.

Indians Here Thank Government For Granting Transfer of 2 Isles

80 Members of Freedom Body Pass Resolution of Gratitude; Andaman, Nicobar Renamed Swaraj, Shaheed; Cables Sent to Tojo, Netaji

To express their deep gratitude to the Japanese Government for the approaching transfer of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, a meeting of the Indians in Japan was held on Thursday at the Sanno Hotel, Kojimachi-ku, the League headquarters in Tokyo, under the auspices of the Indian Independence League in Japan.

The meeting, which was attended by about 50 members representing Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama and Tokyo, was called to order at 2 p.m. by Rama Murti, Chairman of the Japan Territorial Committee of the Indian Independence League, and the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas the Imperial Japanese Government, after its recognition of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, has been consistently giving positive expression to its determination to extend every possible aid for India's freedom campaign being launched by the Azad Hind Government; and

Whereas as an initial move toward aiding the Azad Hind Government in the fight to be launched against the Anglo-American forces in India, the Imperial Japanese Government, through its great Prime Minister, General Hideki Tojo, has declared, on November 6, at the conclusion of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, the magnanimous decision of the Imperial Government to transfer, in the near future, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, now under Japanese occupation, to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind;

The Indian residents of Japan assembled at this meeting, under the auspices of the Indian Independence League in Japan, at Sanno Hotel, Tokyo, on this day of December 2, 1943, adopt the following resolutions:

1. That the Indians in Japan offer their heartfelt gratitude to the Imperial Japanese Government for its magnanimous decision to transfer the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, to be renamed Swaraj and Shaheed respectively, to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, thus laying the firm foundation for the freedom campaign to be launched by the Azad Hind Government;

2. That, with the mighty and powerful aid being rendered by the Imperial Japanese Government, the Indians in Japan, together with the rest of their countrymen in East Asia, are firmly resolved to fight the Anglo-American forces of occupation in India to the bitter end under the leadership of the Azad Hind Government, and exterminate our mortal enemies from the soil of India, thereby setting our Motherland free from Anglo-American shackles;

3. The Indians in Japan reaffirm their faith in the ultimate victory of the Azad Hind Fouj, under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, working in full cooperation with the intrepid Imperial Japanese Forces, who have smashed, and are smashing, the Anglo-American invaders on all fronts, thus assuring the freedom, independence and solidarity of all East Asia;

4. That the Indians in Japan pay their profound homage to the brave warriors of Japan and India who have heroically laid down their lives for the freedom and resuscitation of Asia from Anglo-American clutches, thereby setting a magnificent example for the youth of all Asia to rise to their sacred duty at this historic juncture that will decide the fate of Asia for centuries to come.

Two telegrams were then read out for the approval of the members;

"To His Excellency Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo:

"Indian residents of Japan assembled under the auspices of the Indian Independence League in Japan, at Sanno Hotel, Tokyo, this afternoon have resolved to offer their profound and heartfelt gratitude to Your Excellency for the magnanimous declaration of November 6th, promising the transfer of Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, to be renamed Swaraj and Shaheed respectively, thereby laying firm foundation for the freedom struggle to be launched by the Azad Hind Government. With the magnanimous and all-out support being rendered by the Imperial Japanese Government, we Indians are resolved to lay down our lives in the impending fight for the freedom of our Motherland, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the gallant Imperial Japanese Forces, who have already smashed the Anglo-American strongholds in East Asia, assuring the freedom, security and prosperity of all East Asia."

"Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose,
Indian Independence League
Headquarters, Shonan.

"Indians in Japan assembled in Tokyo and resolved to express their profound thanks to the Japanese Government for the impending transfer of Swaraj and Shaheed to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, and further to unstintingly lay down their lives in the final freedom fight to be launched under the Netaji's command, with the powerful and all-out support of our great friend and ally Japan."

Speeches by various members followed, the main theme being the significance of the transfer of the two islands.

After the meeting was adjourned, the members in a group went to the Yasukuni Shrine to offer their respects to the spirits of the Japanese heroes who fell in the War of Greater East Asia.

U.S. Finances Unable To Meet War Expenses

(Continued from Page 4)

beyond the $70,00,000,000 of last year.

Thus, the Financial News expresses regret that whereas, in pre-war value, the civilian consumption in England was reduced by 20 per cent of the pre-war consumption in Britain, at present in America it is 13 per cent higher than the pre-war consumption, owing to political squabbles.

Anti-Inflation Measures

Last year in October, tax increases of $7,000,000,000 were carried out, and the additional taxes by the so-called "Pay as you go" income tax passed by this year's Congress reaches $3,000,000,000. According to the Secretary of the Treasury, the net national income in the current financial year is $152,000,000,000 (as compared with $135,000,000,000 in the year before), of which $89,000,000,000 are appropriated for civilian needs. Of the remaining $63,000,000,000, the annual budget revenue will absorb $38,000,000,000, leaving a balance of $25,000,000,000 as surplus puchasing power. Thus, he said, a tax increase by at least $12,000,000,000 will be required. Recently a bill calling for a tax increase by $10,500,000,000 (including $7,500,000,000 in direct taxes, of which $2,500,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 shall be refunded after the war) has been submitted to Congress; however, in Congress an antagonistic atmosphere is strongly prevailing on the ground that the levying of additional income taxes would adversely affect the production increase; and it appears that a settlement will be reached at the amount of about $5,000,000,000 (including $1,100,000,000 in direct taxes).

Also through individual sales of national bonds, the surplus purchasing power shall be absorbed, and as a second policy, the savings shall be absorbed through the selling of national bonds to parties other than bonks. Last April, during National Bonds Sales Week, $4,000,000,000 were allocated to the Commercial Bank, but no allocation is being made to it in the bonds sales of $15,000,000,000 this September.

The Government control of prices concentrates on the pegging of prices and wages and on subsidies. That is to say, since May of last year official prices have been fixed, and on September 15 a price halting law was promulgated; however, this control exists only in theory and is carried out only half-way, as it has been necessary to ease the civilian requirements. Moreover, black-market transactions are rampant, and with its prices considered, the actual cost of living has risen by 30 per cent since the beginning of last year. Therefore, with frequent strikes breaking out recently, it is now being attempted to adjust the wages to the prices, rather than lowering the wages, to maintain the prices; and it looks as if the price control would barely be upheld.

With regard to subsidies, the Government plan provides for the spending of $1,000,000,000 for foodstuffs, but, Congress opposes this plan and takes the view that it is wiser to ward off inflation through compulsive savings and similar policies.

BANK AIDS PENANG FARMERS

Loans Given Out To Push Drive of Raising More Food

Domei

PENANG, December 1.—Suggestions or proposals to help the "Grow More Food Campaign" by which useful assistance can be rendered to local farmers, will be welcomed by the People's Bank which is ever ready to give out loans.

The Bank is particularly keen to assist needy farmers and rice planters.

Since June last year, the Bank has given out loans amounting over $520,000 which was distributed among some 2,600 families mostly farmers and rice planters, fishmongers, milk vendors, herd owners, sundry shop-keepers and others.

LYING PROPAGANDA OF FOE COUNTERED

Tokyo Papers Bare Enemy's Weakness in Editorializing Vital Issues

The editorials of the leading Tokyo papers during the period from November 18 to 24 continued to comment on the magnificent victories scored in the South Pacific by the Imperial Forces and also dealt with the new operations started by the Americans in the Gilbert Islands area. These editorials indicated the deep interest held by the people in the fighting in these areas and also served to blast the American propaganda being issued to counter the Japanese victories.

All the Tokyo papers also took up the Lebanese problem and the situation on the Eastern Front, drawing the people's attention to the situation in Europe.

The papers all expressed great praise for the astounding Japanese victories scored in Bougainville waters since October 27 and at the same time called on the people to answer these victories by exerting still greater efforts for the increase of air fighting power. Particularly, the Mainichi pointed out that America, no matter how hard or often it was hit, was moving out in a counter-offensive with "a powerful force including in it aircraft carriers and battleships", and warned that American productive power was not to be slighted.

Faith in Victory

The Tokyo Shimbun declared that in view of the developments in the fighting up till today it was the people's attitude and will of "not being moved to shallow joy or sorrow by new situations" which formed the foundations of the faith in absolute victory; and in that way called upon the people to re-examine themselves. The paper also commented that with the appointment of Ginjiro Fujihara as Minister of State the facilities for the increased production of aircraft, centered on the establishment of the Munitions Ministry, had been completed, and urged the people to crush with quality the quantity-vaunting enemy.

Commenting on the fighting in the Gilberts the Mainichi declared: "There is probably nothing that Admiral Chester W. Nimitz Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, or Admiral W. F. Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet in the South Pacific, can do, now that the aircraft carriers which form the backbone strength of the operations have been sunk." The Tokyo Shimbun pointed out that the boast made by Nimitz prior to the start of the present operations constituted words of comfort directed toward the Americans rather than being a threat meant for Japanese ears. Concerning the limits of the "Nimitz offensive," the paper declared that it had "no other way of putting its main strength into action than in the form of air attacks on Japan by the mobilization of aircraft carrier groups." The Yomiuri-Hochi, in an article entitled "Fate of the Nimitz Fleet," pointed to the Japanese battle results and blasted Nimitz' boasts by declaring that right was not on the enemy' side and that the Japanese victories were the answer to Nimitz' bombast.

The Mainichi also dealt with the fact that the United States authorities are trying to hide the tremendous Japanese victories scored off Bougainville from their people by the use of cowardly, lying propaganda and declared, "The United States propaganda policy in regard to the war with Japan is facing a breakdown," adding "Japan is continually answering the enemy propaganda with real strength and ability." The paper stated that "to conceal is the best way to reveal" and pointed out, "The American camp is seething with unrest."

The Asahi drew attention to the fact that the Gilbert operations were started by America because it was becoming anxious and hurried due to the continuous string of defeats it has been suffering. In the same vein, the Yomiuri-Hochi pointed to Alexander Seversky's suggestion to effect operations with the stress placed on aircraft and the idea to concentrate all American strength in the Pacific advocated by Robert McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune as proof of American hurriedness, while the Tokyo Shimbun called the American naval operations, which were carried out on the boast that they were aimed at the recapture of Rabaul, a barrage to push Roosevelt's chances for a fourth term. The paper hit "the sacrifice in blood" being made in order to bolster Roosevelt's fourth term chances and stated, "With tremendous numbers of inquiries and denunciations already flooding the White House the day is not far off when Roosevelt's crimes will be dragged out into the light."

British Attitude Probed

The Mainichi probed into the boiling British public opinion and the attitude of the authorities in regard to the operations against Burma, thus commenting on the incompleteness of the enemy camp, and asked bitingly, "When will the counter-offensive against Burma take place?"

Among the editorials dealing with Greater East Asia was one of the Asahi which took up the decision reached on the principles for Japan-Manchoukuo cooperation and aid concerning the development of agriculture in Manchoukuo. This plan, said the Asahi, has served to cast a still brighter ray on the Japan-Manchoukuo measures for self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. Going on, the paper pointed out that China was a food importer and declared, "When we consider the future of the staple food policy of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, the mission of Manchoukuoan agriculture is felt even more strongly."

All papers continued, as they did in the week previous, to voice earnest encouragement to the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers, the Mainichi declaring, "We expect the Assembly to mark the start of an epochal development in the thought war." The same paper hailed the formation of the Greater East Asia Press Federation calling it one of the greatest things brought about by the newspaper conference. The Yomiuri-Hochi called upon those attending the newspaper conference to use the opportunity to deepen the mutual understanding of the newspapermen of Greater East Asia and to grasp firmly the ideals of Greater East Asiatic construction in order to be able to exert all their strength in leading their peoples and also declared, "That the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations and the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers both were significant successes can also be seen in the fact that the desire to follow up the two conferences with a meeting of the members of the legislatures of Greater East Asia has now been voiced." The Asahi stated that the newspapermen attending the conference had shown that they were comrades on a common front in the War of Greater East Asia and that they had indicated their fiery will to co-operate with all their might for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the construction of Greater East Asia.

Among the papers handling the European situation, the Asahi, in an editorial entitled, "After the Defection of Italy," declared that two-thirds of Italy were still in German hands and that with the Germans gaining time the Italian defection did not bring about any ill effects. The Tokyo Shimbun took up the Moscow conference, pointing out that it was now believed that the representatives of America and Britain in dealing with post-war border questions, had sold Poland to the Soviets, thereby currying Soviet favor. The paper pointed out that America and Britain had shamelessly cast aside a principle they had once set up in the Atlantic Charter and that by doing that they had indicated the way which declarations and promises of America and Britain go.

Blast Enemy's Hope

Taking up the Lebanese problem, the same paper revealed Britain's aspirations in West Asia, and declared that it would not be an easy task for the British to take over the Arabian Peninsula. The Yomiuri also commented on the British aspiration in West Asia and warned the peoples of West Asia to maintain a careful watch on the policies of the anti-Axis nations.

Turning to the situation on the Eastern Front the Asahi declared that rather than the present fighting the "final key lies in the developments in the winter fighting to come, while the Yomiuri warned Germany that the Soviet production power was not to be slighted and voiced its hope that Germany would be able to lessen its burden on the Eastern Front and concentrate all its strength on the task of crushing America and Britain. The Tokyo Shimbun pointed to the latent power of the German forces, which it characterized as unfathomable and declared that it was putting heavy pressure on America and Britain.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 1

German mountaineer troops launched a local attack from the bridgehead of Cherson. They broke into the enemy positions and threw the Soviets back toward the East. While there was only local fighting activity on the bridgehead of Nikopol, major Soviet attacks were repulsed in the large Dnieper Bend Northeast of Krivoi Reg and southwest of Kremenchug. The salients made by the enemy during the fighting on previous days were ironed out or narrowed down by strong counter-attacks.

Near Cherkassy, tank and tank grenadier formations effectively supported by the Luftwaffe, launched counter-attacks. One enemy group was annihilated in embittered fighting and another one was encircled.

In the vicinity round Gomel the enemy increased his pressure against the German positions between the Pripet and the Beresina. Several Soviet attacks were intercepted and either frustrated in counter-attacks or beaten off. Deployments of strong Soviet forces were dispersed. Violent enemy attacks southwest of Krichev were frustrated.

Near the highway West of Smolensk the Soviets again attacked with strong infantry and tank forces. Their break-through attempts were frustrated and local dents were ironed out in a counter-attack. In the salient of Nevel the enemy was thrown out in the course of German attacks yesterday.

On the South Italian front several enemy thrusts against the German height positions in the central sector were frustrated. In the Eastern sector the enemy continued his heavy attacks on the narrow front until the evening. The British assault formations, supported by strong air formations and concentrated artillery, were intercepted in fierce fighting. A break-through of a few kilometers into the German positions was sealed off. In the Mediterranean, German motor torpedo boats damaged a British E-boat off Elby island by ramming and by artillery hits. Other boats seized an enemy motor sailing vessel in the Adriatic Sea.

Several enemy nuisance planes entered western Reich territory yesterday at daylight and also in the night. They dropped explosive and incendiary bombs in a few places causing but slight damage. The German air defense destroyed seven enemy aircraft.

In the battle against British and American shipping the Luftwaffe and the German Navy sank, in the month of November 38 troop ships and merchant vessels totalling 306,900 gross register tons. Twenty-seven transports and merchant vessels totalling 176,000 gross register tons were so heavily damaged that the loss of many of these ships can be reckoned with. Nineteen further ships totalling roughly 90,000 gross register tons were hit with bombs or torpedoes. The Navy and the Luftwaffe sank 14 destroyers, 1 frigate, 1 corvette, 3 submarines and 6 E-boats. One light cruiser, 6 destroyers, four submarines, four E-boats and 5 patrol boats were damaged, most of them heavily.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1943

The Green Front

Freedom is a word freely bandied in Anglo-American propaganda. Freedom denied to those in their very midst gives this propaganda the lie direct. Ireland and India are but two of many examples. Freedom is, in fact, just what Britain and America are fighting against, as all the peoples of East Asia, rejoicing today in new-found freedom and liberation from the Anglo-American yoke, can eloquently testify. Congratulations recently received from the Green Front in Northern Ireland by Azad Hind Fauj in Shonan serve to direct attention to Britain's still heavy hand on the Emerald Isle, and remind the peoples of Asia that the rift between Britain's words and deeds, where freedom for those within her power is concerned, gapes wide in the West as in the East.

After the last war an all but exhausted Britain reluctantly accorded Eire a degree of independence in the hope of keeping Ireland quiet cheaply. But she took good care to reserve for herself the four prosperous industrial counties of Northern Ireland without which independence of the purely agricultural counties of the southern half of Erin, left defenseless against any economic pressure Britain might at any time choose to apply, could never be more than nominal.

The emergence of a Green Front, manned by troops of the Irish Republican Army, within the British stronghold in the North of Ireland is but the latest proof that the Irish people will not be satisfied until justice is theirs, and the northern counties are incorporated into the State of Eire.

American armies of occupation today on Irish soil, over Eire's unavailing protest, the consequent drain on Ireland's slender economy, the lawless excesses of the arrogant invading troops, indicate similarity in kind, if not in degree, between Ireland's position and India's plight. It is natural therefore, that a strong current of sympathy should flow from the Irish Republican Army to the newly organized Indian National Army, united by the bond of a simultaneous struggle for their respective countries' complete independence against a ruthless common oppressor. In India as in Ireland martyrs there have been innumerable to the cause of freedom from the British yoke. What more appropriate than that greetings should be sent from the Irish Republican Army on the occasion of a memorial service to James Terry, fallen Irish martyr, to those poised for a similar fight on the other side of the world?

At this time particularly Irish sympathy for India must be profound. Famine fostered by British official connivance was at one time a favorite instrument to coerce the Irish people, just as it is being used against the Indian people on a vaster scale today. John Dillon once reported in the British Parliament that during Queen Victoria's reign Ireland's population was halved by this method. Its failure to achieve anything but fire the Irish to a keener temper should have taught the unrepentant British invader in India at least a lesson. Failure to profit by that lesson may well give Britain cause for bitter regret when Subhas Chandra Bose starts to march.

No comparison is possible between India's and Ireland's strategic positions in their perennial struggle against Britain. Ireland is a small island at Britain's backdoor. Proximity to an aggressive Britain has laid her open to British invasion since times immemorial. Yet despite this vulnerable geographical location, small territory, limited population and poor resources, with none nearby to help her, Ireland has kept her head unbowed, and will not cease to be a thorn in Britain's side until complete independence is attained.

Propinquity, however, played no part in laying India open to British invasion. The British wolf gained his hold there in the sheepskin of a merchant trader. Temporary disunity at the time of the British invasion which facilitated Britain's favorite divide and rule policy enabled her to dominate the whole country by armed force. Nevertheless India, almost a continent in itself, has the strategic advantages of size, distance, population and resources that Ireland lacks. It has, moreover, the billion people of Greater East Asia solidly at its back. Its own 380,000,000 people are achieving unity in adversity. They will be ready to respond to Subhas Chandra Bose's call and march with him to Delhi.

The Irish Republican Army and India's National Army can give each other little material support. Their struggles are on a very different scale. But to each the other's fight on the opposite side of the earth against a common oppressor must be a source of constant inspiration.

The day may not be far distant when Eire's flag waves from Belfast to Londonderry, when Azad Hind's flag tops the red fortress of Delhi, and a distant independent United Eire can exchange congratulations with a remote, independent United India on the final expulsion of all British and American invaders from their respective lands.

Balinese Conception of World

To the Balinese, Bali is the entire world. Knowledge of the other nations of which they are conscious does not influence their belief in the least. They are simply other worlds that have no relation to their own conception of the earth. There is an old manuscript which gives a description of the structure of the world. Although not very highly regarded by scholars, it gives us the popular Balinese conception of the cosmos, especially as it justifies their faith that Bali is the world. The following are excerpts from a free translation:

"At the bottom of everything there is magnetic iron, but in the beginning there was nothing, all was emptiness; there was only space. Before there were the heavens, there was no earth, and when there was no earth, there was no sky. . . . . Through mediation, the world serpent Antaboga created the turtle Bedawang, on whom lie coiled two snakes as the foundation of the World. On the world turtle rests a lid, the Black Stone. There is no sun, there is no moon, there is no night in the cave below (the underside of the stone); this is the underworld, whose gods are the male Batra Kala and the female Setesuyara. There lives also the great serpent Basuki. . . . .

"Kala created the light and Mother Earth, over which extends a layer of water. Over this again are consecutive domes or skies, high and low; one of mud (which dried to become the earth and the mountains); then the 'empty' middle sky (the atmosphere), where Iswara dwells; above this is the floating sky, the clouds, where Semara sits, the god of love. Beyond that follows the 'dark' (blue) sky with the sun and the moon, the home of Surya; this is why there are above the clouds. Next is the Perfumed Sky, beautiful and full of rare flowers, where live the bird Tjak, whose face is like a human face, the serpent Taksaka, who has legs and wings, and the awan snakes, the falling stars. Still higher in the sky gringsing wayang, the 'flaming heaven of ancestors.' And over the skies live the great gods who keep watch over the heavenly nymphs." Thus we have it that the island of Bali rests on the turtle, which floats on the ocean.

The True Standard

If you adopt, as absolute, a standard of evenness which is so only relatively, your results will not be absolutely even. If you adopt, as absolute, a criterion of right which is so only relatively, your results will not be absolutely right. Those who trust to their senses become slaves to objective existences. Those alone who are guided by their intuitions find the true standard. So far are the senses less reliable than the intuitions. Yet fools trust to their senses to know what is good for mankind, with alas! but external results.—Selections from the Philosophy of Chuang Tzu.

The End of Autumn

Crushing under foot and fallen leaves of the persimmon, I climbed up the hill behind my lodging. Dry yellow miscanthus, begemmed with blue and ryudo and the coral seeds of brambles bordered the path. I looked down from the hill. The rice fields were bare, and the barley was only faintly tinged with green. The villages looked desolate as did also the fields. Five or six crows started from a tree on the hill, and, crying in chorus, made for a village below making the whole hill echo with their noisy cawing. (From Tokutomi Roka's "Nature and Man.")

A Year Ago Today

—— December 3, 1942 ——

The Indian disturbances have again aggravated. In Ahmedabad, British troops were stoned by Indian citizens who staged an anti-British demonstration. In the Province of Assam a large number of Indians were arrested in connection with the distribution of anti-British propaganda bills.

* * *

The British military authorities in Iraq issued an order of evacuation to the British troops detailed for the duty of guarding the oil field in the Kirkuk district and oil pipe lines. This order of evacuating and moving British troops is a step taken to avoid friction between the British troops and armed Arab corps. As there have been constant conflicts with the Arabs, the British authorities feared the destruction of oil fields and oil pipe lines. A similar order was issued to the British troops guarding the Syria-Trans-Jordan oil pipe line.

* * *

The United States Government concluded an agreement with the Liberian Government for the use of air bases. With the signing of the agreement, the Washington Government has acquired the right of constructing and maintaining air bases within the territory of Liberia during the present war.

* * *

The U.S. Navy Department today announced that one American cruiser had been sunk and two others heavily damaged in the naval battle on the night of November 30 in the neighborhood of Guadalcanal Island.

American Finances Unable to Meet Rise in War Expenditure

Depletion of Stock and Limitation of Production Expansion Imminent

By OUR FINANCIAL EDITOR

Our American enemies are engaging in their favorite game of arraying astronomical figures to show off their productive capacity; and in their self-conceited ambition of achieving world hegemony, they make the absurd declaration that they are going to exterminate Japan. But then, what is the real situation of America's finances which form the root of her fighting strength? According to a comprehensive research conducted by the Nippon Times, it is impossible to arrive at any but the following conclusion:

The budget for the fiscal year of 1943—1943-44 fiscal year, on which all following figures are based—provides for an annual expenditure of $106,000,000,000 (in 1942: $80,000,000,000 (in 1942: $32,000,000,000) and for an annual revenue of $38,000,000,000 (in 1942: $22,000,000,000; in 1941: $13,000,000,000), leaving a deficit of $68,000,000,000. If to this is added the net annual "transfer" expenditure of $1,000,000,000, the increase in the national debt amounts to $69,000,000,000. As the national debt had reached $49,000,000,000 by the end of 1941 and $137,000,000,000 by the end of 1942, in case of no future tax increases the national debt is calculated to rise to $206,000,000,000 by the end of 1943.

In the budget for the fiscal year 1943, $100,000,000,000 are slated for war expenditure, $3,000,000,000 for interest payments on national bonds, and $4,000,000,000 (including the annual net "transfer" expenditure) for administrative purposes other than war expenditure. Though the interest on national bonds is now at the low average rate of 1.98 per cent, it is expected by the end of the fiscal year to reach a total payment of $4,000,000,000.

War Expenditure

The war expenditure has shown a phenomenal rise from $7,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1940 to $28,000,000,000 in 1941 and $75,000,000,000 in 1942. The allowance of $100,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1943, itemized in accordance with the President's message, includes $72,000,000,000 for the cost of military supplies and equipment expansion and $28,000,000,000 for the cost of transporting supplies and for agricultural "lend-lease," registering a rise of $6,000,000,000 for the former item, and of $9,000,000,000 for the latter item, as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

The expenditure as originally approved by Congress to be spent since for military expansion in the fiscal year of 1940 up to the fiscal year 1942 was $330,000,000,000; of this $110,000,000,000 were already spent, leaving $220,000,000,000. If to this is added the amount already approved for the fiscal year 1943, of $98,000,000,000, plus the $14,000,000,000 for the naval construction program already passed by Congress, the war expenditure still unspent reaches the total amount of $332,000,000,000. And according to the estimate of the chairman of the Senate's financial committee the war expenditure for the fiscal year will be around $97,000,000,000.

This permits the following conclusion with regard to the capacity of armaments production: In September of this year, in which the output of armaments was called "favorable," the average daily war expenditure was $277,000,000 (in the annual computation $300,000,000); if it is considered that in the next fiscal year the budget for the war expenditure is not augmented beyond this level, the impression is given that, roughly estimated, the capacity of armaments production as a whole will drop below the present producing capacity.

Limits of Production Expansion

To judge whether the above impression is right or not, we shall consider the situation of the armaments expansion. According to the figures published by the WPB, since 1940 (calendar year) the expenditures for armament purchases and equipment expansion amounted to $4,000,000,000 in 1940, $17,000,000,000 in 1941, and ¥47,000,000,000 in 1942. Especially last year, it became unavoidable to lower the production expansion plans of the government offices other than those related to the military as well as the armaments production plans by $17,000,000,000. Naturally, also the amount of armaments purchased, fell short of plans. The production of aircraft (including planes for both, military and non-military use) which was planned to reach 60,000 planes, actually reached only 47,000 planes.

In the production of military supplies, the general production increase as planned the year before was abandoned, and replaced by a preferential system, concentrated chiefly on military aircraft and motors thereof, warships, and commercial ships. Thus, the expenditure for armaments and equipment expansion during the current year has been fixed at $84,000,000,000, of which only $11,000,000,000 (last year: $14,000,000,000) are earmarked for equipment expansion, whereas that for purchasing armaments has been raised to $73,000,000,000 (last year: $33,000,000,000). But during the current year the actual results have been very bad, and especially in May, June, and July the actual production was as much as 10 per cent lower than planned, so that even demands to lower the program were voiced. On the other hand the authorities are saying that for the second half-year period a raise of the production increase plan by 30 per cent is required.

National Economy

The following table, based on the researches by the Department of Commerce, shows the situation from before the war, pertaining to national production (corresponding to the total national income in accordance with the "market price" in England) in relation to the consumption of commodities and "services" by the Government and the people (central and local).

	1939	1940	1941	1942
	(In Units of $1,000,000,000)			
National production	89	97	119	49
Government war expenditure	1	3	13	13
Government non-war expenditure	15	14	13	—
National consumpt'n	62	66	75	82
National capital accumulation	12	15	19	8

As seen from the above table, the increase in war expenditure was balanced by the increase in production. For instance, the output in the manufacturing industry amounted to $57,000,000,000 in 1939, $66,000,000,000 in 1940, and $121,000,000,000 in 1942. Moreover, the production of goods for civilian needs rose at the sacrifice of the capital accumulation. A closer investigation of national consumption shows that the rise in prices, with the year 1939 taken as the standard, amounted to 1 per cent in 1940, 6 per cent in 1941, and 4 per cent in 1942. The consumption of materials in the consumers' possession was $6,000,000,000 each after 1940, whereas the consumers' purchases of daily consumption goods amounted to $58,000,000,000 in 1940, $62,000,000,000 in 1941, and $64,000,000,000 in 1942. Thus, the actual amount of goods consumed for civilian use, increased to $64,000,000,000 in 1940, $68,000,000,000 in 1941, and $71,000,000,000 in 1942.

On the other hand, an analysis of the contents of the capital accumulation among the people reveals the following picture:

	1939	1940	1941	1942
	(In Units of $1,000,000,000)			
Equipment expansion	9	11	14	8
Increase of stocks of wholesalers and retailers	1	2	4	1*
Exports	—	3	1	1

* Decrease.

The above table shows that by last year the equipment expansion slowed down and the stocks decreased rather sharply. (The decrease of stocks is especially conspicuous when prices and the consumption of materials held by the consumers are considered. The remaining stocks of wholesalers and retailers by the end of last year amounted to $11,000,000,000, and the producers' stocks on hand to $18,000,000,000.) This indicates that last year American economy presented a drastic wartime aspect. And as to the reasons why the year before last the rising war expenditure did not yet affect supplies for civilian use and why even last year the consumption of goods for civilian use could still rise, it may be mentioned that before the war there was much equipment lying idle and much latent unemployment; that the switching-over to armament production was not extended to the production of consumption goods; that goods were supplied through the consumption of stocks, and that the shortage of labor did not become acute until the end of last year.

Shortages Felt

As to this year's supplying capacity of materials, there was a shortage of such raw materials as steel, copper, and aluminium. Moreover, the production capacity for machinery was insufficient. (The value of the factories whose establishment is being delayed on account of this will amount to $500,000,000 by the end of this year.) Regarding the labor capacity, the number of persons employed by the end of last year totaled 58,000,000, of which 6,000,000 were in military service and 52,000,000 working. The new demand for this year was set at 7,000,000 persons, including 4,000,000 soldiers and 3,000,000 laborers, of which 3,500,000 were to be supplied from non-urgent enterprises, 5,000,000 from the ranks of unemployment, and 3,000,000 from households. Now, the number of household members capable of work was placed at 5,000,000 by the end of 1939, 90 per cent of which were women; and as objections have been raised even to the drafting of men for military service in cases where they support children or women, the conscripting of labor is expected to be extremely difficult and moreover its efficiency low.

In his report to the President last September, the chief of the WPB stated that it would be necessary for the sake of this year's armaments production increase to cut down civilian needs by 10 to 15 per cent as compared with last year. But judging from later events, they seem rather to be on a rising trend, and for political reasons a sharp curtailment of civilian needs appears to be difficult. It is thus doubtful whether the armaments production increase will reach the expected level at all.

Again, as regards the number of months required to register an increase of $1,000,000,000 in the monthly war expenditure, it took six months in the latter part of 1941 and four months in the period from the end of 1942 to the beginning of this year; whereas during the four months since March of this year, the increase amounted to only $500,000,000. The WPB's armaments production index showed an increase of 40 per cent for the later part of last year, but of only 20 per cent for the first part of this year. The production index of the Federal Reserve Board, too, after the sudden rise registered in the second part of last year, showed a decline in the rate of decrease.

Hereafter the production increase will probably be concentrated on the output of aircraft and warships with the already existing equipment. But this production increase has its own limits, and as even the WPB recognizes, it seems that the producing capacity has already reached its climax.

Deficit Rises Rapidly

The revenue deficit since 1939 has risen rapidly, from $4,000,000,000 in 1939 and $4,000,000,000 in 1940 to $10,000,000,000 in 1941 and as much as $40,000,000,000 in 1942. The combined figure for 1941 and 1942 reached the enormous amount of $50,000,000,000. On the other hand, the purchases of national bonds by all banks throughout the country, excepting savings banks, totalled $24,000,000,000, while the issue of currency increased by $6,000,000,000.

Meanwhile, the increase of bank deposits was only $21,000,000,000, and on account of national bond purchases in excess of the deposits increase, the situation pertaining to the reserves of the Reserve Bank has deteriorated, and owing to the policy of maintaining metallic currency, the Reserve Bank cannot but increase the issue of currency.

The surplus reserves which had amounted to $3,000,000,000 by the end of the year before last, had dwindled to a mere $1,000,000,000 by the end of last year, and in New York, for instance, there were virtually none at all by the end of April. The upward trend of the currency issue has still been unabated this year, and by the end of July it had reached $18,000,000,000.

Apart from the above increase of issue, the earning population increase, their hoardings, the increase in the cash holdings of companies, and the currency reserves to back the increased use of cheques in the retail business rose steadily from $9,600,000,000 at the beginning of last year to $10,400,000,000 in May of this year. Thereafter, as the Government control took effect, it settled at about $10,300,000,000.

Share prices, in spite of the sharp rise of profits, were showing a gradual downward trend up to May of last year owing to the fear lest profits be consumed by tax deductions and owing also to the cautious tone of the market during wartime. But recently it has been rising, and a speculative buying trend has set in, centering around small shares, and with the number of shares in the market having increased to threefold the number of last year, symptoms of inflation are gradually appearing.

If on the other hand the situation pertaining to national savings this year is considered, it appears that of the revenue shortage for the current fiscal year, the net deficit of $66,000,000,000, which requires the flotation of loans from outside, shall partly be covered by national savings. Of last year's net deficit of $54,000,000,000, $34,000,000,000 were covered by individual savings, and $20,000,000,000 by other savings. But, as the following table shows, in 1943, individual savings are required to reach the amount of $46,000,000,000.

Item	1942	1943
	(In Units of $1,000,000,000)	
Net deficit of the treasury	54	66
National bonds subscription	4	5
Company savings (including tax deduction fund)	8	5
Withdrawal of investments	8	10
Individual savings	34	46

In the above table, the figure for withdrawal of investments represents the amount of money set free through the private liquidation of present stocks of goods, and of equipment and capital, minus the amount for new investments. For the current year, the amount of stock liquidation is estimated at $5,000,000,000, and the amount of the net decrease of equipment and capital at $5,000,000,0000. The decrease in the company savings is due to the decline of the tax deduction funds. Then, the problem lies in the question as to how the individual savings can be increased. Concerning this problem, the "Oxford Statistical Science Association" states:

Hours Will Increase

First, in the field of production, even though the population engaged in production decreases on account of military conscription, the number of working hours is expected to increase by 5 per cent (corresponding to a population increase of 2,000,000), and with the diversion of labor to the industries with high producing capacity, there is a possibility for corresponding rise of the national income. But this alone is not enough, as an increase in the armaments production is also required. Formerly, it was possible through technical progress and mass production to increase the output per working hour. But now, production is being retarded, for one thing, owing to the switching of the production due to changes in the system of arms, the lowering of the quality of factory workers on account of the military conscription of skilled workers and of numerical increase, the shortage of material and the mal-equipment of the production machinery. Generally considered, increased production per hour is doubtful, and after all an increase of the practical national earning capacity to a point sufficient to create savings of $10,000,000,000 is extremely difficult. And though in the field of consumption restrictions are required, the system of limiting and rationing civilian consumption is as yet inefficient.

The report continues: "There is the danger of inviting excessive consumption of stocks. And whereas this year's demand of foodstuffs for the use of troops and for lend-lease purposes reaches 25 per cent of the supply, foodstuff rationing and restriction are insufficient and an inflation which is the forerunner of a rise of foodstuff prices is about to manifest itself."

The national production in the first half of the current year, figured on a yearly basis, amounts to $185,000,000,000, whereas the war expenditure is $87,000,000,000. Thus, it consumed 47 per cent (as compared with 32 per cent during the previous year) of the national production, while the civilian consumption did not decrease at all, amounting to about $90,000,000,000 if computed by the year with seasonal adjustment. Compared with last year's fourth quarter-year period, this is an increase by $5,000,000,000; or, computed in dollars of the year 1939, even, it rises

(Continued on Page 3)

News Behind The News

By MASAO DODO

Wildcat Patton in America's Political Trap

Editor's note:—This is the first of a series of articles by Masao Dodo on America's wartime political casualties.

One day, early this summer, Lieutenant-General George Smith Patton, Jr. leaned on the bridge rail of an American transport, just off the shore of Sicily, and heard his Order of the Day read out to the United States Seventh Army. On his face was his characteristic smirk, more becoming to an overbearing veteran sergeant than to a commanding general of a large army. To him, it was the supreme moment of his long military career. The army under his command was about to carry out a landing operation on Sicily.

"Remember that we as attackers have the initiative," shouted his adjutant, reading out Patton's Order. "We must retain this tremendous advantage by always attacking rapidly, ruthlessly, viciously, without rest. Keep punching. God is with us. We shall win."

As the operation got under way, Gen. Patton was seen grimly gazing over the water toward the Sicilian shore, where, in the words of an American reporter, "history and the enemy awaited him and his men."

That was early this summer. But this month, his name was pilloried all over Washington for his "ruthless and vicious" attack on a shell-shocked American soldier under his command. God may be still with him, as his Order of the Day claimed five months ago. But the temper of the United States Congress has become extremely ugly toward the general. Out of the popular furore came a variety of commands, ranging from a recall to a court martial.

The story has it that, while inspecting a front-line hospital, General Patton happened on a soldier undergoing treatment for shell-shock. The general asked him what was the matter. The soldier replied, "It's my nerves. I cannot stand the noise of shells exploding." As the soldier continued to yell, Patton lost his temper. "I won't have cowards in my army," the general shouted and slapped the soldier in the face. He then continued his inspection of the hospital, repeatedly declaring it was regrettable that "the valiant wounded should be put in the same hospital as men like that." Patton returned once more to the bedside of the shell-shocked soldier and struck him again. It was also reported that the general left the hospital without ascertaining the case history of the soldier who was genuinely shell-shocked and had been admitted to the hospital as an emergency case.

There is a report that, later upon learning of the mental ailment of the victim, Patton apologized for his outburst. Still, the furore has no sign of subsiding. There will be many angry words of pro and con before the incident gets settled one way or another. And the final outcome of it all will be another name added to the already lengthy list of America's wartime political casualties.

Last week, Congressman Kearney took up the cudgel. "It is extremely dangerous," said Representative Kearney, "to have as a commander of the United States forces such a person as Patton. He lacks the qualification to command troops at any war front. A commander should bear any suffering or hardship until the last. But in the case of Patton, he fell mentally first. It is very risky to have at the war front such a commander who will become mentally deranged after visiting a hospital filled with the wounded and sick."

Has Political Bearing

The remark obviously has a direct political bearing on many men higher up in the governmental ladder than Gen. Patton. The Roosevelt administration is full of men who are either reformed playboys or tamed wildcats. And Gen. Patton is something of both. At West Point, George Smith Patton, Jr. spent five years instead of the usual four, because "of certain curricular difficulties which took more than blood and guts to surmount." There was also the disappointment at being outpaced by his former classmates for promotion to generalship.

What the general has always been magnificent in is brawn and not brain. In the Olympic Games of 1912, he placed third in the modern pentathlon. Pentathlon includes horseback riding, cross-country running, swimming, fencing, and shooting. He had loved polo, squash, tennis, skeet shoots, bird shooting, game fishing, fox hunting. His tendency has always been toward the spectacular. When he was ordered to Hawaii, he bought a 40 foot sailboat, made an overnight study in navigation, and sailed out. In these, he has much in common with Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The popular indignation about the slapping incident is apparently directed more toward the stupidity of it than toward Patton's "brutality." A slap by the former Olympic pentathlon man must have been painful. But the charge of brutality seems a bit extravagant in this bloody age. It is the unscrupulousness of Patton's leadership against which the public sentiment has exploded. Gen. Patton has been known as a rigorous disciplinarian among the United States army generals. For that matter, he is not without support both inside and outside America's fighting services. But the slapping incident brought out in sharp relief a basic distinction between two kinds of discipline—the one emphasizing chastisement and the other aiming at higher morale. The former method relies on punishment. The latter stresses encouragement and training. The former intimidates. The later inspires. The former breeds cowardice. The latter promotes emulation. Herein lies the distinction that marks the gap between the discipline of Roosevelt's type and the kind of discipline which the American public belatedly desires to see established.

"Temperamentally," Gen. Patton once mused about himself during the recent Anglo-American campaign in Tunisia, "I'd make a d— good corporal." Good in his own estimation, naturally. And he measured up to his own self-estimation in the field hospital when he figured in the slapping incident. "Keep punching" was his Order of the Day at the Sicilian landing of the Seventh United States Army. "Keep slapping" spelled his doom a few months later. Just as his words proved prophetic, the present political embroglio of L'affaire Patton has every indication to become symbolic of one phase, at least, of the political temper of the United States in the months to come.

For Contribution to the Progress of Mankind

Nippon Times
Evening

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

No. 16,053 TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

STIFF FIGHT STILL RAGING WITHIN CHANGTEH WALLS AS ENEMY FORCED BACK

Chungking 6th Division Is Trapped On Way to Aid Defenders--Now Facing Total Annihilation

Domei

OUTSIDE CHANGTEH WALLS, December 2.—Fierce street fighting is still continuing in Changteh and the enemy has now been pushed back to the southwestern section of the city. Receiving fierce Japanese cross fire, the resistance of the Chungking troops is gradually weakening.

Many Divisions Annihilated

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, December 2.—The Chungking Sixth Division that had hurriedly rushed from the Ninth War Zone to help their doomed comrades in Changteh is now completely surrounded just outside the Changteh walls and is facing imminent annihilation by the Japanese Forces.

On October 27, the enemy 197th, 54th and 10th Divisions were annihilated in the neighborhood of Huanglinkang, 14 kilometers southwest of Lungyang. Many artillery pieces and arms were taken by the Japanese. On December 1, the enemy 3rd and 190th Divisions and the Headquarters of the 10th Army were also wiped out in the neighborhood of Chinlinchiao, 24 kilometers southwest of Lungyang, while in the north of Changteh, about 1,000 enemy troops that advanced from the northwest retreated westward.

Thus, all enemy forces that came to the assistance to save Changteh were wiped out before they reached their destination.

Enemy Commanders Killed

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, December 2.—The remnants of the Chungking Reserve 10th Division, which were thoroughly beaten in the neighborhood of Hsiatoushan, 19 kilometers south of Changteh, as they advanced to save Changteh, were annihilated by the Imperial Forces yesterday morning in the neighborhood of Leichiachou. In this battle, Chungking Division Commander Sun Mei, Chief of Staff, and all other leading enemy officers were killed. In the present operations, altogether three enemy Division Commanders were killed.

Chungking Seen Agitated

Domei

FROM THE YUNNAN FRONT, December 3.—With the complete annihilation of Chungking bases in Burma, the construction of which had taken over a year, and the destruction of all lines of communication between East India and Chungking, the attempts for a joint Anglo-Chiang counter-attack in an effort to recapture the Burma Route have been nipped in the bud as brilliant results of the Nukiang operations. With its dreams completely erased, Chungking is writhing in desperate confusion.

According to a young Chungking officer recently made prisoner, it is revealed that among Chungking circles hot words are flying demanding the execution of Commander Chen Cheng of the expeditionary force who is held responsible for the miserable defeats suffered by his army. Chiang Kai-shek, himself, is at a loss on finding ways and means of glossing over the mounting defeats.

In an interview, Lieutenant Yang Ching-chang, attached to the Headquarters of the Fifth Regiment of the Second Division of the Chungking Reserves, who had been made prisoner in the Kaoli King Mountains, vividly revealed the bitter anguish of the young officers in the Chungking Army and the state of consternation prevailing.

Question: What is your personal opinion concerning the new National Government at Nanking?

Answer: We were kept completely ignorant of all information concerning Nanking, but it is an undeniable fact that all of us were keenly interested. However, we felt bitter contempt over the abuse of the various forms of administrations which have appeared recently. Aside from the point of their justification, I began to hold grave doubts concerning my life and work. As the motives for resistance grew more and more obscure, my companion officers began to have less enthusiasm for putting up resistance. These thoughts, of course, we were obliged to keep solely to ourselves. The headquarters, getting wind of this brewing discontent, went into a wild state of consternation.

Question: What do you think about the recent independence of Burma and the Philippines?

Answer: I was only astounded. We were led to believe that these events were nothing more than Japanese propaganda, and mere empty promises. However, with the news of the establishment of the new Nanking Government and the gaining of independence of the other two nations, we felt that our cause was lost. Headquarters apparently felt the same way for they were panic-stricken and appeared helpless. They themselves, I am sure, have discovered that the Anglo-Americans can no longer be considered as truly friendly nations.

Question: What do you think of the present War of Greater East Asia?

Answer: One by one, everything that we were taught to be right have crumbled leaving us wholly disillusioned. I am positive in my belief that without a Japanese victory in this war, the realization of the ideal state of peace in China is utterly hopeless. With all our hopes and desires demolished we are only left in a stage of inertia. We are like orphans hopelessly lost in a world of disillusion.

Question: What are your ideas concerning relations with the Kuomintang Army?

Answer: It was the Communists of China that led us into war. As long as the Communists exist, true happiness can never exist in China. Without the elimination of this clique, reconstruction of China is impossible.

WAR FLASH

LUFTWAFFE CONTINUES ATTACKS OVER BRITAIN

London, S. E. England Hit; 39 U.S. Raiders Downed

Domei

LISBON, December 2.—German air forces raided the eastern and southeastern sections of England last night, according to London reports. Also London was raided and bombs were dropped on several places, British military authorities declared.

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—A powerful formation of United States bomber planes raided the western frontier district of Germany during daytime yesterday.

German air defense batteries immediately opened fire and it is learned that up to the present 24 four-engined enemy bombers and 15 fighter planes were shot down, while the damage caused on the German side was very slight.

Domei

LISBON, December 2.—In the air raid on Western Germany in the daytime, yesterday, 27 American bomber planes were lost, the headquarters of the United States Eighth Army Air Corps announced today, according to London reports.

This raid was aimed at attacking Solingen, and it was the second air raid on that city during the past 48 hours, United States air authorities explained.

Soviets Refuse Place On E. Asia Committee

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 2.—Despite the eager wish of other anti-Axis countries, the Soviet Union refused to participate in the East Asia Committee, one of the four committees decided to be organized at the Anti-Axis Relief and Reconstruction Conference held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, United States, it is now revealed.

The Soviet reason for refusing to take part in the proposed East Asia Committee is reported to be her neutral relation with Japan.

Thus, the Chungking representative will be the Chairman of the East Asia Committee, and the Netherlands delegate the Vice-Chairman. Other members of the committee include the representatives of the French puppet regime, India, New Zealand, the Philippine puppet regime, Britain and the United States.

KURUSU FLAYS U.S. WHITE PAPERS; CITES THEIR FALSEHOODS, DECEPTIONS

HIGHLIGHTS OF SPEECH

"Perversions, prevarications, studied omissions, and deliberate misrepresentations color the distorted picture both publications present of the causes of war."

". . . . One of the most outstanding examples of such distortion can be seen in the fact that no correct account is given of the deliberately provocative attitude assumed by the American Government in inciting and encouraging Britain, France, Poland and other countries to open hostilities with Germany nor of the part of chief instigator consistently played by America in the coercive movement carried out against Japan through the League of Nations and elsewhere, following the Manchurian Incident."

"One thing which attracted my attention in the White Paper was the complete omission of the most important fact that at the very first meeting with President Roosevelt in which I took part, the President himself proposed that he act as "Introducer" between Japan and China and that this proposal was later smothered in irrelevancies by Cordell Hull."

"I must next point out that, in the American White Paper, Japan's conciliatory offer of November 20 is scarcely touched upon in referring to the final, fatal note of November 26 handed to us by the United States Government. . . . . . . The White Paper dismisses Japan's constructive proposals of November 20 with the brief and most misleading statement. . . . ."

". . . . Japan's proposal was a most conciliatory offer . . . ." [It] "met with considerable approval in certain circles connected with the negotiations. This approval was openly voiced by one of the President's intimate circle who was active behind the scenes at that time . . . . . . Dismissal of these important proposals by this brief evasive reference to them is a glaring example of the unscrupulous measures that [the American] Government has not hesitated to adopt to color the report in its own favor and deceive the world."

"I am happy to say that [the spirit underlying the construction of Greater East Asia] has already been translated into fact. The independence of Burma and the Philippines, the restoration of lost territories to Thailand, the rapid improvement in Sino-Japanese relations and the restoration of full sovereignty to the Government of China, the establishment of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, the granting of participation in their own Government to the peoples of Malai and Indonesia, these are all tangible forward steps toward the complete emancipation of Greater East Asia, toward the integration and solidarity of this region."

SMOLENSK ROAD NOW WAR FOCUS

Red Army Repulsed With Heavy Losses By Reich Defense

Domei

LISBON, December 2.—The focal point of the Soviet and German hostilities centered at Smolensk Highway where the Reich troops scored new defensive successes repelling the Soviet forces which stormed the Reich positions with 22 infantry divisions. In the battle, which raged far into the night, the Germans inflicted heavy losses on the attacking Red Army.

No major changes were witnessed in the other fronts although heavy fighting continued in southwest Kremenchug, between Pripet and Beresina, in west Kritchev and in southwest Nevel. The Fuehrer's Headquarters in the meanwhile disclosed that 865 Soviet planes were destroyed over the Eastern Front during November.

In the meantime, fighting abated somewhat in intensity in the eastern sector of the South Italian Front. Berlin revealed that at only one place British forces supported by tanks attacked German positions four times but were repulsed with heavy casualties. Hostilities in other sectors were confined to lively artillery duels.

Meanwhile, German defenses accounted for the destruction of 42 four-engined enemy bombers when American air formations carried out daylight attacks over western Germany.

Axis Routs Bandits

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—Concerning the mopping-up of bandits in the Glina district, about 100 kilometers south of Zagreb, Croatian newspapers reported today as follows:

"In mopping-up the bandits in the Glina district, Axis forces inflicted casualties of about 2,000 dead and wounded. Also in the battles in the neighborhood of Podrovsk and Stalino, northeast of Zagreb, the bandits suffered heavy losses. In one small battle alone, the bandits dead numbered 371 and 503 were taken prisoners. Large quantities of arms and foodstuff were also captured. In the area west of Bosnia, the bandits have been completely annihilated."

NETAJI THANKS IRISH LEADERS

Lauds Attitude Of Eire Freedom Party Toward India's Stand

Domei

SHONAN, December 2.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, expressed profound appreciation and gratitude for the sympathetic attitude manifested toward the Indian Independence Movement by the Eire Independence Party in the interview with the press today.

The Green Front organization of Eire, organized on September 1, had adopted a resolution of sympathy at its inaugural meeting for the Indian struggle and had dispatched a telegram of congratulation to Netaji Bose on the successful progress of the Indian Independence Movement.

Along with his expression of thanks to the Eire organization, the Netaji again stressed the iron determination of the Indian people to cast off the British yoke and to attain their freedom. The substance of the Netaji's statements to the press follows:

"No words can adequately give voice to my emotions on receiving sympathetic encouragement from the Eire Independence Party. We have studied in detail the courses of the many independence movements in the past, but the greatest benefit has been derived from reference to the method pursued in Eire.

"In the same manner as the Indians, the people of Eire had been subjected to long years of misery and oppression under the arbitrary

(Continued on Page 2)

Lebanon Constitution Valid, States Premier

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 2.—Lebanese Premier Riad Es-Solh again confirmed before the Lebanese Parliament today that the revised Constitution approved by Parliament on November 10 was valid despite the refusal of the French puppet regime to acknowledge it, according to Beirut reports.

Parliament members also expressed a very strong view that Lebanon does not recognize the mandate system for the territory, and already the bill for designating a new flag of Lebanon was unanimously passed by Parliament.

Former Ambassador to America Reveals Contents Of Final Conversations With Roosevelt And Hull

BARES AMERICAN WAR INSTIGATORS

Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, in a stirring speech delivered before the Imperial Rule Assistance Association this morning, exposed America's incitement of other countries and the coercive measures applied by it against Japan and Germany, and squarely placed on the shoulders of the United States all responsibility for the present war.

His speech laid bare the prevarications, perversions, wilful misrepresentations of facts and studied omissions which marked the American White Papers. Ambassador Kurusu denounced the deceptive methods of the American State Department in presenting such a false and highly-colored picture of the true causes which led to the war. He also revealed the contents of his conversations with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull.

Ambassador Kurusu's speech follows:

U.S. TRICKERY, subtle machinations to embroil the world in war are bared by the man who was on the actual scene at Washington . . . Ambassador Saburo Kurusu.

In a few days' time, the War of Greater East Asia will enter its third year. The war situation throughout the world, in East Asia no less than in Europe, has reached a stage of extreme ferocity. Intensification of the thought and propaganda war is even more apparent, but America's true war aims have still to be clarified. This has been a subject of heated debate within America itself. Now, as the war takes on a more definite long-term aspect, the latent dissatisfaction felt in all sections of America is steadily rising. More and more Americans are asking why America got into the war and what she is fighting for. To meet this situation on its home front the American Government is freely broadcasting at home and abroad that the war was unavoidably forced upon America by Japan. "Peace and War," a White Paper issued in January of this year by the U.S. State Department, and another State Department White Paper published in October this year containing carefully selected extracts from official documents relating to the Japanese-American negotiations during the two months preceding the outbreak of war, are both based on this American official propaganda theme. Copies of these two official publications of the American Government came into my hands in due course. Both are repelete with the deception and evasion which characterize American propaganda and are typical of the unscrupulous methods employed by the enemy on the thought front which we must study and overcome.

White Paper Deceptive

Perversions, prevarications, studied omissions, and deliberate misrepresentations color the distorted picture both publications present of the causes of war, remote, subsequent and immediate. First, in "Peace and War," America's foreign policy during the years 1930 to 1940 only is dealt with. All explanation of the extremely important developments during the decade immediately following the last war, which led to the deplorable state of affairs prevailing since 1930, is thus avoided at the very outset. Second, the provocative policy consistently followed by the American Government for several years before the outbreak of hostilities, a policy which was so largely responsible for bringing about both the current war in Europe and the War of Greater East Asia, is scarcely touched upon. Third, in the account given of the Japanese-American negotiations, particularly of their final stage, much is distorted, more is concealed, to suit America's disingenuous convenience. I will go into these three points in their proper order.

First let me take up the remote causes of the war. The decade immediately following the last World War was undoubtedly the most important period in the recent history of international relations. During that period the Versailles system was set up in Europe. In East Asia the Washington Conference system was established. These two systems are at the root of all subsequent developments in international relations. In other words, the unfortunate world situation since 1930 was, in fact, but the natural consequence of the Treaty of Versailles and the Washington Conference. Yet America carefully avoids all reference to this fundamental problem.

Hull's Statement Assailed

The American White Paper quotes Secretary of State Cordell Hull as having declared in a speech at Washington on May 5, 1935, that, in Europe, dictatorships had "sprung up overnight" in place of the democracies. It is, however, obviously impossible for any national policy or political structure to spring up overnight in any country, without passing through a long period of incubation, and without important underlying causes.

America and Britain apparently assert as dogma that a country without democracy is not a country. Each country of the world, however, has lived its own distinct history and has its own different traditions. Their political, economical, and military situations vary. Internal conditions and the international environments of all countries are by no means identical. How can they, then, all have one and the same political setup? Discussion of the fundamental question as to whether the democratic system of government employed by such favored countries as America and Britain could be made to work in any country in the position of Germany and Italy after the last war, can be left for the time being. But it should not be forgotten that the system imposed at Versailles and its defective operation were the principal factors governing Germany's adoption of its present political system and foreign policies. No sooner did America finally enter the last World War than England and France made propaganda claims that their own war objects in no way differed from Wilson's famous "Fourteen Points." As the Fourteen Points were not inacceptable to Germany, the fighting will of the German people was eventually undermined by this deceptive propaganda. Germany laid down her arms in good faith, and an armistice was called. England's and France's attitude thereupon underwent a sudden change. Churchill for instance, said that he considered "that the only point of substance was to induce the United States to let us off the debt we had contracted with them, and return us the bullion and scrip we had paid over, on the understanding we should do the same to the allies to whom we had made advances. If President Wilson were prepared to do that, we might go some way toward meeting his dues . . . For the rest, we should be civil and insist on our essential points." As a result of this abrupt change, the actual peace conditions were indeed far different from Wilson's original ideas.

Tricked by Britain

From certain points of view it may be said that not only Germany but America also was thus tricked by Britain and France. Former President Herbert Hoover, in his book, "America's First Crusade" published immediately before the War of Greater East Asia, pointed this out in some detail and warned the American people to be on their guard against similar deception in the future. Under the Versailles system set up in these circumstances—the operation of which was left practically entirely to Britain and France—the permanent suppression of Germany was the predominant idea. Germany, who had relied on Wilson's Fourteen Points in making peace, was for her part faced with bitter disillusionment. Though she adopted the Constitution of Weimar which fully embodied all the principles of democracy advocated by Britain and France, though she pursued the conciliatory foreign policy initiated by Gustav Stressmann and others, the promised support and cooperation of Britain, France, and other countries concerned was not forthcoming. In the economic field, no matter how hard she tried, it was impossible to make ends meet.

The harsh economic and reparations clauses in the peace treaty, which even the British delegate J. M. Keynes pointed out from the beginning as unreasonable, imposed extreme hardships on Germany. Temporizing, makeshift measures such as those embodied in the Dawes and Young plans, and the granting of short-term loans by America were adopted to tide over this situation and avert a crisis. But at the first signs of financial panic in Europe, America immediately withdrew all her capital without ceremony. Germany was thus forced into the uttermost depths of misery and despair. Her unemployed rose to seven or eight millions. Driven into political, financial, and economic chaos she was at the point of death. Fuehrer Hitler and the National Socialist Party rose as saviors to rescue Germany from her tragic plight and rebuilt the Germany of today. Before wantonly criticizing and attacking totalitarianism, American and Britain should first reflect upon their own responsibility for letting things come to such a pass in Germany that a totalitarian organization was the only remedy for her ills.

Washington Conference

Let us now take up the problem of the Washington Conference. The professed aim of all the treaties related to that Conference was to bring about stability and peace in East Asia through harmony among the Powers concerned. For a long period of about 10 years our country faithfully abided by all the provisions of those treaties. This, however, was interpreted by China as clear proof that Japan had succumbed to pressure from America and Britain. Encouraged by Britain and America, and relying on Anglo-American help, China thereupon took every opportunity to antagonize Japan. America and Britain overtly and covertly supported this tendency by all the means in their power, hoping thereby to check the normal and natural development of our legitimate interests on the Chinese continent. This eventually led to the Manchurian Incident and, in turn to the China Affair and finally to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

What gave rise to such a state of affairs? Since the days when the first World War was still in progress, America has shown an increasingly coercive attitude toward Japan. During the Peace Conference at Paris, she actively supported China over the Shantung issue. This American support led to China's final refusal to sign the Peace Treaty on account of that issue. Later, at the Washington Conference, China again brought up her quite unjustified claims with regard to the Shantung problems. As a result, as many as 36 committee meetings had to be called to take up this question. Finally the American President himself advised the Chinese delegate that, if he insisted on his too stubborn stand he might lose Shantung Province altogether. Only thus was a settlement barely reached.

Source of Disturbances

Ever since that time, and until Wang Ching-wei came to understand Japan's true intentions, China has in all matters aimed at gaining the support and help of America and Britain and taken an attitude antagonistic toward Japan. America and Britain, on the other hand, have not failed to encourage this attitude and turned it to their advantage. In this way, the Washington Treaties were wantonly turned into instruments for intensification of anti-Japanese sentiment in China, and the Washington system, far from guaranteeing peace and security in East Asia as it was supported to do, gave rise, on the contrary, to endless disturbances in this region.

Another Japanese-American issue which greatly influenced relations between the two countries during the ten-year period from 1920 to 1930 was the American Immigration Act passed in 1924. To use the words of Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes in a note to Chairman Johnson of the Immigration and Naturalization Affairs Committee of the Lower House, the enactment of this law meant "fixing a stigma" upon us. This is something we have never been able to forget. Two further Japanese-American problems arose toward the end of the last World War. One was disagreement over the dispatch of troops to Siberia, the other the China War consortium controversy. In both these problems, as in the Shantung issue, and at the Washington Conference, conspicuous pressure was brought to bear on Japan by the United States. This has also been pointed out in the United States itself by an entirely unbiased diplomatic historian, Professor A. Whitney Griswold of Yale University, in his book "Far Eastern Policy of the United States." None of these regrettable occurrences did anything to favor or facilitate the subsequent trend of Japanese-American relations. For this reason, discussion of Japanese-American relations since 1930—that is, since the approximate time of the Manchurian Incident—as though these relations began there and with no reference to these earlier developments in the preceding decade, is, to say the least, meaningless and deceptive.

Recent Causes of War

This brings us to the second point, the more recent causes of the current war. Many distortions of fact mark the account given in the American White Paper of the policy of the United States during the few years preceding the war in Europe and the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. One of the outstanding examples of such distortion can be seen in the fact that no correct account is given of the deliberately provocative attitude assumed by the American Government in inciting and encouraging Britain, France, Poland and other countries to open hostilities with Germany, nor of the part of chief instigator consistently played by America in the coercive movement carried out against Japan through the League of Nations, and elsewhere, following the Manchurian Incident. The account given of the facts connected with the Tripartite Alliance between Japan, Germany, and Italy, which alliance was from the outset the subject of persistent, prejudiced and quite unfounded mis-interpretation, which in turn finally made settlement of the Japanese-American negotiations by compromise impossible, is also completely arbitrary and biased.

Let us take up American provocations in Europe first. It is well known that for some time before the outbreak of the European War, Germany tried every available means to avoid a clash with Britain and reach a peaceful settlement. In Britain, too, there was a most influential faction which responded to this conciliatory German attitude. In these circumstances, German Foregin Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop himself took the post of German Ambassador to Britain. But by that time the United States had no desire to see a peaceful settlement reached between Britain and Germany. A change came over the political scene in Britain also and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop failed in his mission. Thereafter, the politi

(Continued on Page 2)

TEXT OF KURUSU ADDRESS

(Continued From Page 1)

cal situation in Europe became further aggravated. Neville Chamberlain, then Prime Minister of Britain, however, took deep thought with himself on the situation facing Britain and considered his country's future. This reflection induced a determination to reach a compromise with Germany. At his meeting with Fuehrer Hitler, on September 29, 1938, the famous "Munich Agreement," was drawn up. He returned to Britain triumphantly, agreement in pocket, proclaiming that it meant "peace in our time." Not only the British people, but the peoples of almost all of Europe before whom the dark shadow of war had loomed imminent, heaved a sigh of relief that a way had been found to avert the crisis, and welcomed Prime Minister Chamberlain's achievement with rejoicing. The United States, however, openly and actively opposed this policy of appeasement and, with American encouragement, the Churchill-Eden faction in England schemed to reverse Chamberlain's pacific policy. Moreover, the day following the conclusion of the Munich agreement, U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull issued a very ambiguous statement concerning this agreement, as the American White Paper states.

U.S. Too Officious

To me, stationed in Europe at that time, it seemed plain that America was only too frequently interfering in European questions that did not concern her. Indeed, it appeared as if she had assumed the leading role in these questions, and was using all her endeavors to drive Britain and Germany into a headlong clash, wilfully impeding all their efforts to effect a compromise. A certain American Ambassador who was my colleague at the time shared this opinion and expressed much concern over Europe's future.

Furthermore, rumors were freely current in Europe that Joseph Kennedy, then American Ambassador to Britain, held the same opinion. Shortly after the war broke out, some time in October 1940, Kennedy returned to America. In an interview with a representative of the Boston Globe on November 10 of that year he stated that democracy in England no longer existed, that that country was under exclusive one party control, and that a totalitarian state in no way different from that of Germany had been set up in Britain. He went on to say that if the United States took the plunge into war, democracy would meet with the same fate in America as in Britain, and concluded that he was, therefore, firmly opposed to America's participation in the war.

His statement created a great sensation in America. It explains in some degree his reported opinions at the time of the conclusion of the Munich agreement. Not long after this interview, Ambassador Kennedy handed in his resignation, in spite of Roosevelt's request that he remain in his post. From this it is abundantly clear that more than one high-ranking American diplomat was definitely opposed to the provocative policy followed by his government.

U.S. Instigation Proved

Official documents of the Polish Government seized by Germany on the fall of Warsaw and immediately published, offer further proof that American diplomatic agents stationed in Poland and France at that time actively instigated both countries to take an uncompromising stand toward Germany, leading them to believe in America's prompt participation in the war should hostilities result. According to the American White Paper, Paul Reynaud, then French Premier, sent two urgent cable messages, on June 10 and June 14, just before the downfall of France, to the American President beseeching immediate United States' entry into the war to save France. His last heart-rending appeal is one of the most tragic cries recorded in modern diplomatic history: "Then you will see France go down like a drowning man and disappear after having cast a last look toward the land of liberty from which she awaited salvation." This heart-breaking appeal for an anticipated, but not forthcoming aid, shows how far American diplomats in France had gone in misleading the French Government before the outbreak of the European War.

In East Asia, also, the United States has, since the time of the Manchurian Incident, invariably taken the leading part in oppressing Japan. She went so far as to exert every possible pressure on the League of Nations, of which she was not even a member, to impose against Japan the economic sanctions provided for in the League Covenant. Britain's refusal to do her bidding in this matter was far from pleasing to the United States. Henry L. Stimson, at that time U.S. Secretary of State, supports this assertion in a book published in America some time ago.

When the China Affair broke out, the United States again led a diplomatic offensive against Japan, and once more tried to influence the League of Nations as well as outside Powers, to bring pressure to bear upon this country. The United States was also behind the Nine Power Pact Conference held at Brussels in 1937. At least, this is what I was told by the American Ambassador, then my colleague in Brussels.

Coerced Japan

All through the China Affair, the United States headed the movement to coerce Japan. In the summer of 1930, Britain, looking at the China situation from a realistic point of view, undertook negotiations with Japan for the purpose of adjusting Anglo-Japanese relations. On July 24, an agreement on the Tientsin Concession issue was reached between Sir Robert Craigie and our then Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita. This apparently was not to the liking of the United States. Only two days after the Anglo-Japanese agreement was reached, the United States Government notified Japan of her unilateral abrogation of the Japanese-American commercial treaty. Other factors were, of course, involved, but we may regard the timing of the measure by the United States as indicative of a desire to manifest outwardly her disapproval of the understanding reached between Japan and Britain, and her hope to restrain Britain from further conciliation.

In June of the following year, Japan and Britain entered into negotiations regarding the closing of the Burma Road. The United States Government promptly called the British and Australian diplomatic representatives at Washington into a conference, seeking to induce Britain to break off the talks with Japan. In the meantime, the Export Control Act was rushed through Congress, and on July 2, when Japan and Britain finally reached agreement over the Burma Road, the United States Government was prompt to prohibit the export of high-octane gasoline and vital machine tools to this country, as a counter-gesture aimed at strangling Japan and encouraging Britain not to continue further on the reasonable path of compromise.

Cannot Shift Responsibility

At that time, Sino-Japanese problems were, of necessity, closely connected with both Anglo-Japanese and Japanese-American problems. The United States, therefore, cannot shift the responsibility for having thus endeavored to influence Britain, coerced Japan, and rendered any settlement of Sino-Japanese problems difficult, all of which finally brought about the situation from which the War of Greater East Asia sprang.

In the White Paper, the United States deliberately and a parti pris misconstrued the aims of the Tripartite Treaty between Japan, Germany and Italy, subverting its meaning to suit her purpose. She even goes so far as to make the patently false, groundless, and entirely unsupported assertion that she had long been aware that a secret pact existed between Japan and Germany since 1934 or 1935, aimed at simultaneous world conquest from the East and from the West, and subsequent partition of the world between the two countries.

The White Paper further states that U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull on September 11, 1940, informed the French Ambassador at Washington that the United States Government had, for the past several years, based all its actions and policy on the assumption that Hitler was determined on the conquest of Europe by force, and that Japan was determined on a like course in Asia, from Hawaii to Thailand. This is a quite gratuitous assumption on his part which nothing justifies. Nothing could have been more dangerous and reckless than to base his policy on such an arbitrary and unwarrantable assumption. Moreover, in negotiating with Japan this false idea on the part of the United States may have been behind her insistence on Japan's withdrawal from the Tripartite Pact as a prerequisite to any understanding.

According to the White Paper, President Roosevelt, on no fewer than four occasions, sent messages to Signor Benito Mussolini after the conclusion of the treaty of alliance between Germany and Italy. In these messages, sent with the aim of keeping Italy from entering the war, President Roosevelt proposed that the United States and Italy work together for the reconstruction of peace in Europe, promised to consider Italy's claims, and offered to enlist British and French support of Italy's demands so that Italy's desires might be filled in exchange for Italy's non-participation in the war. He further assured Italy that she would be accorded belligerent status in the final Peace Conference in which her participation would be welcome. In offering these alluring inducements to Italy to abstain from entering the war on Germany's side the United States made no demand for abrogation by Italy of her treaty of alliance with Germany. This is very different from the attitude taken by the United States toward Japan both before the conclusion of the Tripartite Treaty and throughout the Japanese-American negotiations. This can probably be ascribed to complete under-estimation of Japan's real position and national strength on the part of the United States, no less than to the decision already reached in the United States to enter the European War herself at a favorable moment, and to her consequent desire to remove all cause for concern in the Pacific when she did enter the war by emasculating the Tripartite Treaty. Had this American scheme succeeded, the United States would have been left with the free hand she plainly sought, to enter the war, subdue Germany first, and then, in concert with Britain, hold down Japan, just as she did after the last World War.

There are many points I should like to take up in regard to the third point of the immediate causes governing the outbreak of hostilities, and the perverted statements contained in the White Paper regarding the Japanese-American negotiations, but I shall confine myself to what happened since November 17, the day on which I personally took part in the negotiations.

Important Fact Omitted

One thing which attracted my attention in the White Paper was the complete omission of the most important fact that at the very first meeting with President Roosevelt in which I took part, the President himself proposed that he act as "Introducer" between Japan and China, and that this proposal was later smothered in irrelevancies by Cordell Hull. At that meeting I, as a newcomer in the conversations, was invited to speak first. As it is recorded in the White Paper, I stressed the necessity of a Japanese-American compromise, saying that even from the little I could observe on my way to the United States, the explosive situation in the Pacific could be said to have reached a breaking point. "What for?" said the President. He went on to express his agreement as to the need for compromise. I then pointed out that the chief obstacle to Japanese-American approximation resided in Sino-Japanese relations, and that what made the solution of the Sino-Japanese problem difficult was America's interference in negotiations for a peaceful Sino-Japanese settlement, since the very nature of the problem precluded outside interference between Japan and China. I further pointed out that not only should Japan and China be left to settle their differences between themselves, but that the measures advocated by the United States were totally incompatible with the realities of the situation. President Roosevelt countered with the suggestion just mentioned that the United States act as "Introducer" between Japan and China, adding that he was not sure whether the word "Introducer" was permissible in diplomatic usage. He further declared that the role of "Introducer" as he understood it was merely to introduce, and in no way implied interference in the subsequent negotiations or conditions.

Thereupon, Secretary Hull, also present, jumped into the conversation. He began to talk of what he termed the Japanese Government's "lack of faith." I pointed out to him the sudden change in the attitude of the United States toward Japan after the last World War, and told him that there existed in Japan considerable mistrust of the United States' intentions as a result of that unmotivated change of attitude. I further replied to Secretary Hull's assertion by saying that the present negotiations could not hope for success if at such a serious and critical moment the opportunity for compromise were lost in talk of past imputed lack of faith by either side. However, by such methods the United States representatives skirted round this important "Introducer" issue, and by quibbling and evasion dropped the President's serious proposal behind them. That representatives of the American Government should themselves thus cast on the rubbish heap such a proposal made by their own President to foreign envoys during critical official negotiations, in which the proposal might well have had vital importance, is the most conclusive proof of all lack of sincerity on the part of the United States Government in the conversations between Japan and America.

I must next point out that, in the American White Paper, Japan's conciliatory offer of November 20 is scarcely touched upon in referring to the final, fatal note of November 26 handed to us by the United States Government. All the critical events of that ominous week between the exchange of these Japanese and American notes, the very week which decided peace or war, are further intentionally passed over with studied brevity. The White Paper dismisses Japan's constructive proposals of November 20 with the brief and most misleading statement that "It was also apparent . . . that without trying to solve basic questions, they were seeking to evade serious consideration of an equitable broad-gauge settlement such as had been under discussion in the earlier stages of the conversations." The truth, however, was that in the "earlier stages" the United States had done nothing but reiterate its own interested and nonconstructive views, all of which completely ignored the realities of the so-called "basic questions." In view of this endless American reiteration of impracticable principles, and in view of the extremely tense situation which had consequently arisen, the proposal of November 20 was made with the idea of lessening the tension and averting the impending crisis, so that solution of the so-called "basic questions" could be reached in a more tranquil atmosphere.

Japan's Proposal Conciliatory

In substance, the Japanese proposal was a most conciliatory offer to move the troops stationed in southern French Indo-China to the northern part of that country, as this had been a moot point in all the discussions, in exchange for abolition by the United States of the oil ban, the thawing of the frozen assets, and the lifting of the other forms of economic pressure which had been applied against Japan.

This conciliatory proposal met with considerable approval in certain circles connected with the negotiations. This approval was openly voiced by one of the President's intimate circle, who was active behind the scenes at that time. This gentleman indeed expressed great happiness over the proposal, going to the length of declaring that once oil started flowing the rest of the problems would gradually be solved. Reports that a temporary agreement had been reached between Japan and America began to appear in the American press. Frequent conferences on the subject were also apparently held in the State Department and elsewhere. In the meantime I twice visited Secretary Hull at his private residence and talked over various matters with him informally, once alone on November 21, and then together with Ambassador Nomura on November 22. At the meeting on November 21, Secretary Hull went so far as to tell me that he himself was under the control of powerful forces within the American Government without whose consent he could do nothing on certain matters. The American authorities were clearly aware of the extreme seriousness of the situation and of the great significance of the Japanese proposals. Dismissal of these important proposals by this brief evasive reference to them, in an official report of the proceedings issued by the United States Government, is a glaring example of the unscrupulous measures that Government has not hesitated to adopt to color the report in its own favor and deceive the world.

A Downright Lie!

The White Paper further indulges in the sarcasm of giving, as one of the reasons for presentation of the note of November 26 by the United States Government, the belief that it might "possibly keep alive the conversations". Nevertheless, it is on record in the White Paper itself, in the official documents relevant thereto, as well as in the famous Robert's Report, that immediately after the presentation of this fatal note, Secretary Hull told the Secretaries of War and Navy, and so informed the British Ambassador, that the conversations were at an end. Furthermore, according to the White Paper, Secretary Hull even went so far as to tell the British Ambassador that a strong possibility existed of Japan's launching a surprise attack over an extremely vast area and occupying important strategic points without giving America, Britain and other countries concerned, time to confer or decide upon counter-measures. There could not be more definite proof that the statement in the White Paper to the effect that the note was presented in the belief that it might "possibly keep alive the conversations" was a downright and deliberate lie. The same White Paper also clearly sets out that America was fully aware of the risk that further economic pressure would invite Japanese reprisals, which might well result in war. It is plainly set out in the White Paper that Ambassador Joseph Grew in a telegram of November 3 sent another warning that it was a mistake to think that Japan could be forced to yield to economic pressure and that, on the contrary, in view of Japanese national traits, strangling economic pressure would serve rather to provoke war in East Asia. On November 17, he is quoted as having sent a further telegram reporting that the situation was absolutely critical. That, even thus forewarned, America still rejected Japan's conciliatory proposal of November 20, and not only refused to relax her strangling economic pressure, but handed us the so-called "challenge to a death fight" on November 26, can only be construed as manifesting a plain American desire for war, and as part of a scheme to force Japan into a position where she would be the one to start the fighting.

Since the outbreak of the War the United States Government has been shouting to its people from the housetops "Remember Pearl Harbor." This slogan should be changed to "Remember November 26!"

No mention of many joint Anglo-American intrigues, which have considerable bearing on the matter, is to be found anywhere in the American White Paper. Many of my remarks have been wilfully perverted and deliberately exaggerated. Still more have been carefully omitted. I shall not burden you with full details of these perversions, exaggerations and omissions. It suffices to say that the enemy is forced to resort to such deceptive tactics, even in official documents, in order to continue to mislead his people and influence misinformed neutrals, solely because he has no clear-cut war aim which he can openly admit.

In closing my speech at a meeting sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on November 26 last year, I expressed the conviction that "Provided we continue inspired with the spirit underlying the construction of the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region and translate that spirit into action, there is not the shadow of a doubt that ultimate victory will be ours, nay, the key to victory is already in our hands."

I am happy to say that this conviction, this desire of mine, has already been translated into fact. The independence of Burma and the Philippines, the restoration of lost territories to Thailand, the rapid improvement in Sino-Japanese relations and the restoration of full sovereignty to the Government of China, the establishment of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, the granting of participation in their own Government to the peoples of Malai and Indonesia, these are all tangible forward steps toward the complete emancipation of Greater East Asia, toward the integration and solidarity of this region. These epochal events culminated in the convocation of the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations on November 5 and 6 of this year and the adoption of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration, in itself a brilliant achievement, and an immortal Magna Carta for Greater East Asia.

The great shock these epoch making events have had on the enemy is plainly reflected in the flood of false propaganda regarding the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations let loose in Britain and America.

Stricken With Panic

Stricken with fear that Japan's war power will become unshakable by the present availability of all of Greater East Asia's vast resources, realizing that Greater East Asia is fast becoming invincible in unity, the United States and Britain are now engaged in desperate counter-offensives in the Pacific under the slogan "Don't give Japan time."

Before the opening of the war of Greater East Asia, the United States' favorite slogan was "Don't sell China down the river." After the war started, America kept up the pretense of fighting to deliver China. But now that China is delivered from alien bondage and has, with Japan's help, attained her long cherished aspirations, the enemy's cloven hoof has been plainly revealed, his use of Chungking to fight a fratricidal war in Anglo-American interests, betrayed, for all the world to see.

When the Philippines was, with the help and support of Japan, on the point of attaining full and complete indepedence, President Roosevelt lost his customary equanimity. He rushed a message to Congress on October 6, requesting emergency powers to speed the granting of indepedence to the Philippines. This Presidential message is, to say the least, amusing. It says in part that "as soon as feasible the legal status of complete freedom and independence" will be accorded, and that such legal status will be "protected." No date is set for granting this independence. That will be for the United States, in any case no longer in a position to grant or withhold even theoretical independence to the Philippines, to decide. The phrase "legal status of freedom and independence" is in itself a mockery. How great a mockery it is the actual status of Cuba, also enjoying "legal independence" but nevertheless forced to lease Guantanamo to the United States as a naval base, will indicate. To "protect" the "legal status of independence" is also a very convenient formula which can be stretched to cover a multitude of sins, and would permit the United States to impose any limitation to such "legal independence" as she chose, at any time, and under any conceivable guise. Indeed, from discussions now current in America as to the necessity for air and naval bases in the Pacific, it is not difficult to imagine just what kind of "legal independence" the United States desires for the Philippines.

Now let us turn to India. At the time Sir Stafford Cripps was sent to India, shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, public opinion in the United States was largely in favor of the speedy granting of independence to India. Indeed, the Congress of Industrial Organizations proposed that the principles of the Atlantic Charter should be immediately applied to India. Blandly ignoring this trend of public opinion, and despite all its talk of the four freedoms, the United States Government is, however, throwing America into the fight to block India's desire for freedom as well as to rob Burma of her newly gained independence and liberty. In this way the United States denies her own national history. Did not she too once fight for independence from an oppressive Britain? She thus repudiates her own alleged war aims.

This glaring inconsistency reveals more plainly than anything else the unholy nature of America's true war aims. The American Government, however, has a firm grip on its people. Relying on her much vaunted mass production and material strength, America is out to dominate the world by force of arms. Not justice, not humanity, not love of freedom, but sheer lust for power, backed by physical force, is what moves the United States on its path of conquest.

Well-planned strategy and the heroic fighting power of the gallant Imperial Forces have brought us many brilliant victories, unprecedented in world history, since the outbreak of the war. These astounding war exploits fill us with boundless gratitude. We, on the home front, must respond with our own indomitable fighting spirit and devote each last ounce of our energy to ever increase the production of aircraft and other vital supplies till the day of final victory is ours.

ANTI-INFLATION IN U.S. CRACKING

Having Difficulty In Checking High Wages and Prices

Domei

LISBON, December 1.—The Daily Telegraph, yesterday, prominently played up a report from its Washington correspondent which pointed out that the anti-inflation front in America is cracking all along the line and that serious anxiety is being shown lest it should prove impossible to hold it firm, according to reports from London.

According to the report, there are two main reasons. First, Congress appears likely to adopt the Truman Resolution which approves the increase in wages for more than 1,000,000 railway workers engaged in various maintenance duties. Should the increase receive Congressional approval, it would cause the scrapping of the "Little Steel Formula" which limits wage increases generally to 15 per cent of pre-war levels. The railwaymen are among the highest paid workers in the country.

The Daily Telegraph reported that few members of Congress would dare to oppose a bill granting a large number of voters more money, with elections in the offing. Secondly, Congress appears likely to reject the Administration plan to hold down food prices with subsidies. Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, has warned the country that living costs would start an upward spiral if the subsidies are terminated. Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, who recently agreed to the wage-increase formula for coal miners which was opposed by the War Labor Board and by almost the entire press of the country, has now suggested that the coal operators, sign a contract with the unions based on this formula and to use it to secure an increase in coal-prices from the Price Administration Office.

The correspondent pointed out that unless the operators sign the contract, the mines which are presently being worked by the Government will not be returned to them.

While the incomes of many farmers and industrial workers will rise with the inflationary tide, about 15,000,000 family heads who belong to neither of the pressure groups will be faced with increased costs, and with their incomes fixed, the situation will become serious. These adversely affected family heads will not be able to bring organized pressure either on the Administration or Congress and they cannot appeal to the War Labor Board. They will be the only people caught by the Government order forbidding wartime wage or salary increases.

Netaji Thanks Irish Leaders

(Continued From Page 1)

and exploitive policy of the British Empire. The British policy sacrificed the people of Æire, as in the case of the Indians, on the altar of cruelty and hypocrisy. Looking at the matter from this standpiont, it is easily understandable how a common tie of sympathy binds the people of our two countries.

"The fervid patriotism of the Irish patriots, who resolutely and defiantly challenged British tyranny should serve as a guiding light and an unfailing source of inspiration for us Indians, forging ahead to gain independence. My heart is deeply touched by the message of felicitation from our Eire friends as I throw my whole soul into the struggle for the freedom of the Indian motherland, and my thoughts hearken back to the days when I wandered over the lovely hills of Eire and memories of friends are once more renewed.

"Wherever our flag of righteousness advances, we shall follow on matter how exacting the sacrifices may be, for it is only then that victory and independence will be ours."

Netaji Thanks De Valera

Domei

SHONAN, December 2.—Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, today sent his personal telegram to Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, and expressed profound gratitude for the sympathy and assistance extended by the Irish Government toward the present famine in India.

AXIS ATHLETES TO STAGE MEET

Local Residents To Compete At Meiji Stadium on Dec. 4

An Axis Nations Athletic Tournament is scheduled to take place on December 4 and 5 with the opening ceremonies commencing at 2 p.m. at the Meiji Athletic Station. A varied assortment of sports will be presented with the participation of Axis residents in Japan.

The athletic meet is sponsored by the Japan Physical Promotion Association, Society for International Cultural Relations and is also supported by the German, Chinese and the Manchoukuo Embassies.

Program Outlined

Following is the program for the two days:

Football:—
December 4, 2:30 p.m.
Germany vs. Manchoukuo
December 5, 10 a.m.
Japan vs. Manchoukuo
December 5, 2 p.m.
Japan vs. Germany

Hockey:—
December 5, 11:30 a.m.
Japan vs. Germany

Handball:—
December 5, 1 p.m.
Japan vs. Germany

Softball Baseball:—
December 5, 1 p.m.
Japan vs. Manchoukuo

Volley Ball:—
December 5, 1 p.m. at Meiji Swimming Stadium
Japan vs. Manchoukuo

Basketball:—
December 5, 10 a.m. at Meiji Swimming Stadium
Japan vs. China
December 5, 11:30 a.m. at Meiji Swimming Stadium
Japan vs. Manchoukuo
December 5, 2:30 p.m. at Meiji Swimming Stadium
China vs. Manchoukuo

Tennis:—
December 4 at Denen Tennis Courts
10 a.m. Germany vs. India
1 p.m. Japan vs. India,
Japan vs. Germany
Men: Three Singles and two doubles.
Women: Two singles and one doubles.

Ping Pong:—
December 4, 6 p.m. at the National Physical Promotion Building at Kanda
Participants:—
Japan, Germany, China, Manchoukuo and India
Men: Three singles and two doubles.
Women: Two singles and one doubles.

Tokyo Residents Only

The participants in the sports are residents of Tokyo and should not be considered as representing his respective country.

At the closing ceremonies on December 5 slated at 4 p.m., numerous influential personages are scheduled to appear. Among them are Fujio Goto, Vice-President of the Japan Physical Promotion Society, Ambassador H. G. Stahmer of Germany, Ambassador Tsai Pei of the Nanking Government, Ambassador Wan Yunching of Manchoukuo, and Lama Murthi, representative of the Provisional Government of Free India.

A tea party is to be held on the closing day at 4:30 p.m. within the stands of the Stadium.

Von Papen Visiting Sofia

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—German Ambassador to Turkey, Baron Franz von Papen, who is staying at Sofia on his way back to Ankara, called on Bulgarian Foreign Minister Dimiter Shishmanoff today, according to Sofia reports.

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False War News by U.S. Rouses Public Enmity

The false war reports circulated by the United States Government in its frantic efforts to conceal the huge losses suffered by the American navy in the fighting around Bougainville and the Gilbert Islands are only serving to increase the embitterment of the American masses against the administration, states a Washington report received by the Mainichi via Lisbon today.

In view of the increasingly intense attacks launched at the Government by the American people, Republican Senator Henry C. Lodge of Massachusetts who recently returned from an inspection of the fighting fronts published a statement in which he sounded a warning both to the American Government and people, the same dispatch continues. Senator Lodge stated in gist as follows:

"The leaders of the American Government are trying to deceive the people through false reports on the war situation. But this will eventually make the Government lose the confidence of the people. On the other hand, the people must not be deceived by the Government's false reports and fall into a mistaken state of optimism. The censors are overlooking the fact that the events which are broadcast over the radio are coming back to the ears of the officers and men on the fighting fronts within 24 hours. As these officers and men on the fronts are the original authors of these reports, the evil effect caused by the Government's disorderly announcements is especially great at the foremost fighting lines."

U.S. Army Rejects Misfits

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 2.—The United States Army has announced that 550,000 men were exempted from military service since the beginning of the current war up to August 31, according to a recent issue of the New York Times. Out of this figure approximately 200,000 were exempted because of age, while the remaining 350,000 were rejected on account of physical or mental defects.

Spain Cutting Exports

Domei

LISBON, December 2.—At today's session of the Spanish National Council, Commerce and Industry Minister Demetrio Carceller Segura announced that the Government would henceforth restrict exports to certain countries and also insist upon barter trade, in order to preventing inflation and also to meet domestic needs, according to Madrid reports.

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Nippon Times

Win on the Home Front And on the Battle Front

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FASCIST ITALY OUT TO BETTER PEOPLE'S WEAL

Government Making Vigorous Efforts Since Verona Meet to Promote Social Welfare

VARIOUS MEASURES TAKEN

Great All-Round Progress Already Made—Autocracy on Part of Party Precluded

Domei

ROME, December 2.—With the announcement of the Party platform adopted at the Verona Convention held on November 14 and of the various Government measures decided on at the Cabinet meetings since November 24, it is clear that the Fascist Republican Government of Italy is out to put forth vigorous efforts for the promotion of social welfare.

A survey of the Government measures already announced may be made here.

1. A general increase of 30 per cent in labor wages.

2. Increased bread rations. Effective from December 1, an increase of 73 grams a day has been made in the rations of bread to juveniles between the ages of 12 and 19 and laborers.

With this increase, heavy laborers get a ration of 425 grams per day, ordinary laborers 275 grams and juveniles between 12 and 19, 225 grams. The ordinary citizens receive a ration of 150 grams per day.

This increase in bread rations is a proof that the Government is solicitous about the welfare of the labor class. This measure, with the increase in labor wages, has been hailed by the masses.

Capitalist Bodies Out

3. Abolition of the capitalists' corporations. Heretofore there have been labor and capitalist corporations in every profession. This dualism has now been done away with as contravening the principle for which the Party stands, and a system of exclusive labor corporations established, with participation by capital strictly prohibited.

4. Enforcement of an equal distribution of profit between labor and capital. Article 12 of the Party platform adopted at the Verona Convention reads: "In whatever enterprise, technical and labor representatives may participate directly in the fixing of wages and in the distribution of profit." This principle was put in practice as early as November 30 in Padova, where, by order of the state Governor, the board of shareholders of the Railway and Tram Rolling-Stock Corporation was dissolved and an Expenditure Committee made up of 450 experts and operatives of the Corporation established to enforce an equitable distribution of profit.

Incidentally, the Party platform contains a provision for the partial payment of wages in kind for the convenience of the laborers' families.

Farmers Given Land

5. In Romania district, which in the days before the growth of Fascism was notorious as a Leftist area, several thousand hectares of land have been taken over from the landowners and assigned to several agricultural bodies, who, in turn, have entrusted the management of the land without lien to the farmers.

These drastic social measures can be understood in the light of the two guiding principles upheld by the new Fascist Party. They are:

1. Respect for the initiative and ingenuity of individuals.

2. Private property will be subject to restriction only when it is out of proportion to the interests of the property holder and is detrimental to public interest.

In the meantime, the Government has enforced the following two measures to preclude autocracy on the part of the Party:

1. Abolition of the difference in the scale of wages between Party-member and non-member operatives in factories.

2. Those getting new employment need not show the Fascist Party badge as heretofore.

These measures are particularly noteworthy as indicating that the new Republic is a republic for the people, not for the Party.

Enemy in Changteh Doomed, Scribe Entering Town Finds

Chungking Troops in Last Stage of Resistance, and Many Surrendering; Domei Reporter Looks Around Citadel, Sees Fighting

By a Domei Correspondent

CHANGTEH, December 2.—In order to inspect Changteh in its last stage, I entered the walled town by the north gate today.

The roads and fields outside the north gate were littered with pieces of paper bearing the words "Beware of the mines!"

With a number of my comrades, I proceeded along amidst the enemy's rifle bullets which fell around us every now and then. Fortunately, the enemy bullets did not come so thickly as yesterday. The streets outside the north gate have been reduced to ashes and the trees and telegraphic poles half burnt by the gunfire. All electric wires have been cut off. It seems that the enemy set the streets afire in order to disturb the Japanese army in its general attack.

On the walls of half burnt dwelling houses are seen many posters, "Fight and beat the enemy." On both sides of the road along which we proceeded were seen half demolished pill-boxes of stone and reinforced concrete, with numerous corpses of the enemy troops around them. Soon we came to a creek about 20 meters in width. In the castle wall that runs along this creek, we found an underground communication trench. I heard that, on the morning of November 28, the XX unit of the Imperial Army, in the face of the thick rain of bullets from the strong enemy position here, crossed the creek and captured the pill-boxes along the wall at the point of their bayonets. The creek has already been spanned by a bridge built by our engineer unit.

Some remnants of the enemy were firing at us as we crossed the bridge. I could easily imagine the indescribable difficulty to which the Imperial troops were subjected in crossing the creek in the thick rain of the enemy's bullets.

With the guidance of a liaison soldier, we reached the position of our unit commander. He told us that the enemy was offering a very stubborn resistance, but that the fate of all the enemy troops was already sealed.

I saw about 300 meters ahead some 10 enemy troops continuing feeble resistance with a machine gun. The terrible roar of guns constantly coming from the first line showed that furious fighting was going on there. We advanced to the first line of battle through the holes made in the walls of the dwelling houses. We could not push our heads out from any of those dwelling houses, for we were sure to be fired at the instant we peeped out. The brave Imperial soldiers were dashing to the first line of fire under the eaves of those houses. Presently, we approached the first line, but we were stopped by a unit commander and told not to advance further. We looked around. Scattered all over the road were bodies, uniforms and arms of the enemy troops. Our XX guns were concentrating their fire on a building nearby, from which the enemy was firing at our men with a machine gun.

When the enemy's firing subsided, we went upstairs of a dwelling house led by our unit commander. From the second floor, we had a good view of the town. We saw four or five magnificent buildings towering above the neighboring houses. They were temples dedicated to the spirit of Confucius. More than half of the town was in the hands of the Imperial Army, which was now directing its attack on the south gate.

The enemy was trying to escape by means of many boats belonging to the native people in the vicinity. They enemy troops were making frantic efforts to embark on these boats from the big pier near the south gate.

The enemy troops, in parties of 50 to 80 men, were dashing toward this pier through the gap, only about 40 meters in width, between the Imperial Units. Those enemy troops, however, were annihilated by the accurate fire of the Imperial troops. Out of the 15,000 men of the two divisions that were detailed for the defense of this walled town, the greater majority have been already killed up to the present. Meanwhile, many of the enemy troops are giving themselves up, giving up useless resistance.

The enemy in the walled town is now in his last stage of resistance.

EDUCATIONAL SET-UP IN P.I. STRENGTHENED

Laurel Proclaims New Laws Affecting Teachers; Study Of Tagalog Stressed

Domei

MANILA, December 2.—President Jose P. Laurel on November 27 proclaimed a series of laws as Presidential Statute No 10 concerning the establishment of a new educational system in the Philippines. The laws stipulate the following three points; namely, the qualifications for teachers, national language education, and the supervision of private schools.

The laws are notable in that they provide for the following points:

(1)—Further stressing of the national education with close liaison between the Government and the schools.

(2) Requiring elementary and middle school teachers to pass national examinations and submit to the "moral regulations for educators."

(3) Only Filipino teachers may take part in teaching the national language and history, or in character education.

(4) Education in the Tagalog language will be started immediately in the middle schools, and from the next fiscal year in the elementary schools. Efforts will be directed to have the national language used as the principle language throughout the curriculum.

(5) Governmental control of private schools will be increased, and the schools at present under foreign control will be managed by Filipinos.

Control Measures Bared

Domei

MANILA, December 2.—The substance of the report presented by the Price Measures Committee to the present regular session of the National Assembly was made public by the legislature today.

The control measures indicated by

(Continued on Page 2)

TABRIZ SAID SCENE OF 3-POWER PARLEY

U.S., Britain, U.S.S.R. Reportedly Participating; Chiang Already Back in Chungking

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 2.—According to an Ankara dispatch to the Nya Dagligt Allehanda here, a conference of three Powers, the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union, has already begun at Tabriz.

A report to the Svenska Dagbladet says that Premier Josef Stalin, with Field Marshal Vassilevski, Chief of the General Staff, and Maxim Litvinov, Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs, is taking part in the conference.

Information from New York says that the paper P.M., New York, had anticipated a four-Power conference but, since Chiang Kai-shek has been reported to have already returned to Chungking, it is considered obvious that Chiang did not participate in the Tabriz conference, and that the United States and Britain had made an entirely erroneous surmise in regard to the projected meeting.

Large U.S. Delegation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 2.—More than 1,000 members comprised the United States delegation to the Cairo conference, according to a dispatch received here from Washington.

The British delegation was composed of 201 members and the party from Chungking 20.

The same dispatch gave a list of the American, British and Chungking representatives who took part in the discussions at Cairo:

United States:

Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to President Roosevelt.

Admiral Joseph E. King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States

(Continued on Page 2)

Audience Is Granted To High Army Officers Returning From Front

His Majesty the Emperor at 10 a.m. on Friday was pleased to receive in audience high Army officers who have recently returned from the front. They were Lieutenant-Generals Ichiro Shichida and Yasuyuki Okamoto and Major-Generals Minetaro Yoshida, Takashi Mori, Shinichi Yanagawa, Naomitsu Takano, Rokuro Imanishi and Toru Okabe. Lieutenant-Generals Shichida and Okamoto were later granted an audience by Her Majesty the Empress. The two Lieutenant-Generals were each granted a gift of a set of wooden cups bearing the Imperial Crest and also a gift of money, while the six Major-Generals were each presented with a gift of wooden cups bearing the Imperial Crest.

DOMEI SCRIBE FINDS ROME TRANSFORMED

City Is Lively With Amusement Houses Flourishing Due to Confidence in Germans

By a Domei Correspondent

ROME, December 2.—Coming back after an absence of one month, I found a totally changed Rome. A month ago, Rome was gripped with fear of an anti-Axis thrust at any moment. Today, Rome is a lively city, with operas, cafes, cabarets and other amusement houses drawing a full house every night. The citizens are looking forward to celebrating Christmas and even Easter next year unmolested.

What has brought about this transformation? In the first place, increasing notice has come to be taken of the innate strength of the Reich forces in the Cassino area, more especially as the Reich coastal defense forces have invariably been successfully repulsing fresh anti-Axis attempts at landing operations. A few days ago, the enemy attempted a landing in Terracina. Only yesterday, another attempt was made at a landing in Gaeta Bay. In each case, the attempt was successfully repulsed, thus all the more deepening the assurance that the defenses of Rome are not easily to be broken through.

No Guns Heard

Gun roars have ceased to be heard since early in September. There has been no enemy bombing since the raid on the Vatican City by aircraft of an unidentified nationality on November 5.

Then, again, it is undeniable that the unprecedented victories scored by the Imperial Navy Units in the South Pacific have served to enhance popular morale to a great extent. Congratulations have been showered on me by every one I know here.

With both Germany and the Republic of Fascist Italy declaring

(Continued on Page 2)

ENEMY ADMITS PLANE CARRIER SUNK IN SOUTH

Only Loss of Liscomb Bay Off Gilbert Islands on November 24 Announced

SILENT ON OTHER SHIPS

American Scribe Returning on Exchange Ship Warns Public Japan Is Powerful

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 2.—Though still hiding the terrific losses sustained by its forces in the Bougainville and Gilbert fighting, the United States Navy Department today announced that the convoy aircraft carrier, Liscomb Bay, was sunk off the Gilberts on November 24 by the Japanese Navy, it is reported from Washington. No other losses were touched upon, and it is believed that the United States intends to reveal only the minutest part of the losses and forget the rest, thus attempting to fool its people and the world. The Liscomb Bay was a new aircraft carrier, having been launched in Vancouver this year.

Long War Seen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 2.—Even if the hostilities in Europe were brought to an earlier termination and the combined total Anglo-American strength were concentrated on the war with Japan, no optimism would be warrantable, it was admitted by Bernard Kovitt, former Manila correspondent of the United Press, who recently returned to New York on board the exchange ship Gripsholm, according to a dispatch from New York.

Kovitt is quoted by the dispatch as having said:

"Unless a drastic change comes over the Soviet attitude, the United States cannot hope to win victory over Japan in three or even five years. This is the conclusion I reached during my two years' life in the internment camp. The conclusion is shared by a large number of my fellow American passengers.

"Even if the fighting in Europe were brought to an early end and combined total strength of the United States and Britain were put into the war with Japan, no optimism would be justified regarding the future."

U.S. Submarine Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 2.—The American submarine-cruiser, Wahoo, of 1,500 tons, is believed to have been sunk as it has not returned to its base as scheduled, the United States Navy Department announced today. It was also admitted that the captain as well as the crew of 65 are all missing.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, December 4, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Way Leading to Combat Skies

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Every report of victory in the air is stimulating the soldiers of industry behind the lines to exert an additional ounce of energy to send as many aircraft as possible to the front. The various measures undertaken to increase aircraft production, revolving about the establishment of the Ministry of Munitions, are all of national magnitude and unexampled daring. Results have already begun to be felt.

The exasperation and mad scurrying recently observed both in enemy war strategy and intrigue are certainly to be ascribed primarily to the gallantry of our officers and men at the front but we must also ascribe in a large measure to the daily growing productive capacity of our aircraft industry. This cannot but add to the feeling of dismay that is plunging the enemy in gloom. In view of this fact, it is incumbent on the people to bear constantly in mind that manpower of unprecedented magnitude is required to boost the aircraft industry to undreamt-of heights.

As regards the training of military and naval airmen, the Army and Navy have ample facilities. But the people can contribute much by undertaking the basic training required for military aviation before would-be airmen enter aviation schools.

There is a need at this time for all the upper grades of the national schools to become in substance a reserve junior airmen setup. And it will be absolutely necessary for the teachers to have a firm grasp of the kind of education given in the air schools in order even to give spiritual training to their pupils. Seen in this light, the fact that the teachers will undergo training inside the junior airmen schools is indeed significant. The present training course, it is true, embraces only a small part of the total number of teachers in the nation. It is certain, however, that they will exert a great influence on the other teachers when they return to their respective regions and put into practice the experience they have gained.

Furious fighting rages day and night in the skies. And those fighting in the air are all young men who have received their basic education in national schools. It can thus be seen how great the influence of the national school is in rearing the future fighters of the nation. We therefore hope that such a training course as now planned will be held frequently in the future so that there will be at least one teacher in every national school in the nation who has gone through that valuable experience.

Grim Fighting on Tarawa Described by U.S. Reporter

Landing Operations Against Guadalcanal Were 'Picnic' Compared to Gilbert Isle's, Says Scribe, Owing to Difficulties

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 2.—An American front line correspondent gives the following account of the fierce fighting the American forces had to make before they could obtain a foothold on Tarawa Island:

"The American forces began preparing for the landing which they had timed for 8:30 a.m. on November 20. The writer of this dispatch along with marines got into one of the landing barges by means of a rope ladder.

"Several American battleships bombarded the island for about an hour. Then dive bombers from an aircraft carrier bombed the island.

"There was a great explosion at a munitions depot.

"As we got to a point 1,200 meters from the coast, shots from the Japanese Forces began to fall thickly about our barges.

"When we came to a point 300 meters from the coast, we left our barges and made a rush onto a coral-reef.

"The officer in command had ordered us to jump into the sea. The water was shoulder-deep.

"In the meantime the Japanese machine-gun batteries were pouring continuous fire on us.

"The writer of this dispatch was lucky enough to reach shore.

"The American forces persistently attacked the barricades of the Japanese army. The Japanese were extremely tough and strong.

"A pill-box of the Japanese army belched forth fire on us to the last moment.

"Around this pill-box was a line of heavy artillery positions.

"The Americans met this with flame-throwers.

"At 2:30 p.m. the marine unit made a retreat for a time just to make it possible for the air force to attack the Japanese.

"During the afternoon of the same day two companies attacked incessantly the fortified positions which had sent cross-fire to us at the time we landed, with the idea of driving the Japanese out of them.

"As the night came the American forces were compelled to retreat from an important point.

"All through the night everything was relatively quiet, except for shots fired by men on patrol.

"At the early dawn of November 21 the Japanese Forces in their fury attacked the American forces. The fighting went on throughout the morning. The situation was unfavorable to the Americans who continued to be in danger in spite of the fact that a battalion, following them, had arrived.

"The casualties in dead and wounded, sustained by the American forces were exceedingly heavy, as they had to destroy the barricades of the Japanese Forces one after another as they made their way.

"There was a pill-box of the Japanese Forces. In order to reduce it bombers attacked it violently first. Then a ground unit with flame-throwers sent flames into it through the doors.

"A member of the marine force told the writer of this dispatch that by the side of the landing operations against Tarawa Island the landing operations against Guadalcanal Island were just a picnic."

FOE SHIPPING SUNK BY AXIS ENORMOUS

35,000,000 Tons Destroyed by Navy and Air Forces Since Start of European War

Domei

BERLIN, December 1.—The anti-Axis nations have lost a total of 35,000,000 tons of shipping since the outbreak of the European War, German military authorities disclosed today in commenting on the recent activities of Reich U-boats on enemy commerce lanes.

The same source revealed that the German submarines have resumed new operations, with the support of bombers and torpedo planes.

The gist of the announcement follows:

The Anglo-American nations have been disappointed in their expectation that the menace from the German submarines would be over by the summer of this year. We admit that the results achieved by the German submarines in June last were only 149,000 tons. The German submarines, however, soon resumed their activities under the protection of bombers and torpedo planes. In the 11 months ending November last, they sank 799 enemy vessels with a total tonnage of 4,878,941 tons, besides inflicting damage on over 5,000,000 tons of shipping. The raid on enemy commerce is now developing in favor of Germany and Japan as the German submarines have resumed activities in all sea areas.

Furthermore, the bombers and the torpedo planes of Germany and Japan are not restricting their activities to coast patrol, but are attacking the enemy vessels far out in the sea. By the construction of many special planes, the attacks on the anti-Axis vessels will be greatly intensified. The total loss the Axis navy and air forces have inflicted on the vessels of the anti-Axis nations since September 1, 1939 is in excess of 35,000,000 tons.

Manchou Youths Coming Here

A party of 50 youths from Manchoukuo, who are to be trained at the Uchihara Training Institute in Ibaraki Prefecture, from December 20 together with 25,000 Japanese youths is scheduled to leave Hsinking for Japan on December 15.

ENEMY OPERATIONS IN ITALY WEAKENING

8 Foe Planes and Large Number of Vehicles Blasted Near Sangro River Mouth

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—Weakening in the attacking power of the British on the front in eastern Italy was revealed in a communique issued by the Fuehrer's Headquarters today.

The communique follows:

1. The attacking power of the British forces on the front in eastern Italy has weakened. Even with protection by a tank unit, they could only make four repeated attacks on our position at one point only. The Germans repulsed the enemy with heavy casualties.

2. The Luftwaffe showered direct hits on British artillery positions at the mouth of the Sangro and destroyed a large number of vehicles. In addition, the Luftwaffe downed eight enemy planes in an air battle.

Foe Starts Attack

Domei

LISBON, December 2.—The American Fifth Army in the west Italian battle zone, according to a report from the front on December 1, began an attack on the German defense line in the direction of Cassino.

Its motive was said to act in concert with the forces of General Sir Bernard Law Montgomery in the east Italian battle zone in operations preparatory to a "march on Rome."

The advance of the Montgomery army in the east Italian battle zone seems to have been slackened after the British had been violently counter-attacked by the Germans on the outskirts of Castel Frentano southwest of Lanciano and on the outskirts of Casoli, to the southwest of Castel Frentano.

The focal point of hostilities at the moment is 15 miles inland from the coast of the Adriatic Sea.

This area is full of steep mountains. If the British wish to advance they will have to dispose of the innumerable mine fields which have been laid by the Germans in the narrow mountain roads and also the German fortresses so skillfully conceiled.

The British are paying very dearly for the very little ground they are gaining.

GERMANS BEGIN GIGANTIC DRIVE ALONG DNIEPER

New Large-Scale Counter-Offensive Is Commenced in Cherkassy Sector

SOVIET ADVANCE CHECKED

42 of U.S. Planes Raiding West Germany Downed—Luftwaffe Bombs England

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 2.—Following the great counter-offensive operations west of Kiev, the German forces have commenced a new counter-drive on a gigantic scale in the Cherkassy sector along the middle reaches of the Dnieper River.

A direct consequence of the new operations is that the general advance of the Soviet forces seems to have been checked.

A United Press Moscow dispatch graphically reports the situation as follows:

"The power of the German forces for hitting back at the Soviets has gradually increased. The result of this is that the advance of the Soviet forces along a line of 350 miles between Gomel and the bend of the Dnieper River has been arrested.

"West of Kiev the German forces, with a large number of infantry divisions, supported by several tank divisions, are violently attacking Soviet positions east of Korosten, on the one hand, while, on the other, supported by several tank divisions, they are heavily pounding the Soviets in the sectors of Chernigov and Bursilov."

According to an announcement by the Soviet Information Bureau, in sectors south and north of Kiev where brisk fighting is going on, there is an increase in the vigor with which the German forces are counter-attacking and resisting.

A report from the front of the German forces says that the Reich air force is giving effective cooperation to the ground forces in the Cherkassy and Kremenchug sectors.

The same report indicates that the German forces north of Murmansk have resumed offensive operations.

42 U.S. Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, November 2.—The Fuehrer's Headquarters announced today:

1. Forty-two American planes, including four-engined bombers, were shot down when the U.S. Air Force attempted a daylight bombing raid on western Germany. The enemy dropped bombs on several places.

2. The Luftwaffe raided southern England on the night of December 1.

3. German speed-boat units attacked a powerful British convoy off southern England on the night of December 1 and sank one 1,000-ton merchantman.

Systematic Attack Seen

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—The following statement was issued on December 2 by the German military authorities on the situation on the Eastern Front:

"1. The German forces are carrying out systematic counter-offensive operations in the Zhitomir-Kiev sector. Apart from these, they have commenced methodical counter-offensive operations along the Pripet River and are already achieving results. The attacking power of the Red forces in this sector has weakened noticeably.

"2. The Reds, in a sector between the Pripet and Beresina rivers were trying to isolate the Germans in the center from those in the south by breaking through the German line but their plans have ended in failure.

"3. The Reds in the Neve sector attempted to reach the Dvina River but failed. Then they shifted the focal point of their attack toward the Smolensk highway. They are now trying to reach the Dvina River from that direction. At the moment the Reds, with 22 divisions of infantry, operating from the highway west of Smolensk, are attacking the German positions. The Germans have thus far scored defensive successes.

"4. There is a weakening in the attack of the Red forces along the southern front. The only fighting that is going on is in a sector to the southwest of Kremenchug where a battle of importance is in progress.

The Red Army, west of Kiev

(Continued on Page 2)

GOVERNORS, MAYORS CONVENE IN PEKING

Wang Keh-Min Explains Reorganization of North China Political Commission

Domei

PEKING, December 2.—A conference of Provincial Governors and Special Municipality Mayors in North China convened here this morning.

The meeting was also attended by Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, and other members of the Commission.

After hearing an explanation by Mr. Wang on the recent administrative reorganization of the Commission, the various governors and mayors reported on conditions prevailing in the areas under their respective jurisdiction.

Explaining the recent reorganization of the Commission, Mr. Wang declared that the Commission's structure had been reorganized and simplified with a view of achieving efficiency in the administration in order to complete wartime political structure of North China.

He pointed out that the main features of reorganization comprised the following:

1. Creation of a General Affairs Board under the direction of the standing member of the Commission, and also the post of Assistant Chief, in order to give importance to this office.

2. Transfer of the opium-smoking prohibition enforcement to jurisdiction of the Peoples Welfare Bureau.

3. Creation of a tax committee within the General Board of Economy instead of creating a Tax Affairs Bureau in order to conform with the Commission's wartime financial policy.

In parallel with the enforcement of these administrative reforms, adjustment of personnel will be effected, Mr. Wang revealed, adding that aggressive steps will be taken in the future to eradicate Communism.

Educational Set-Up In P.I. Strengthened

(Continued from Page 4)

the report are as follows:

1.—To push still more the movement for increased foodstuff production.

2.—To better sea and land transportation methods, thereby correcting the lopsided concentration of commodities.

3.—To increase the production of farm implements and to distribute them to the farmers in the provinces.

4.—To direct efforts for a rise in ethics among the economic police and officials of other control organs.

5.—To carry out frequent investigations and supervision of markets.

6.—To give further authority and funds to the foodstuff management bureau.

7.—To set up a special committee for carrying on research of the money and banking system.

8.—To strengthen and expand still further the organs for foodstuffs distribution and control.

Food Control Bureau

Domei

MANILA, December 2.—The bill for the establishment of the Foodstuff Management Bureau was passed by the Philippine National Assembly this afternoon, thereby giving that body a legal basis and answering the demands for the establishment of an organ having powerful price control functions. It is recalled that the Foodstuff Management Bureau was set up on October 13 by an administrative order issued by the Executive Commission.

According to the new law, the Foodstuff Management Bureau will take all measures for securing a smooth distribution of food and other daily necessities, putting into effect such measures as those for the increase of production and the prevention of wasteful spending. It will not only have control over the distribution and control of food, based on Presidential Order No. 1, but it has also been given power to take all necessary steps for increasing production.

New Soviet Fighters of Plastics, Wood Equipped With Non-Inflammable Tanks

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 2.—The new Soviet fighter planes resemble the Spitfire in some aspects and are built so that their fuel tanks will not catch fire, it is revealed in a British magazine recently reaching here.

Describing the new Soviet fighter, the magazine stated: "This new fighter is built extremely smooth and trim and is in some respects similar to the Spitfire. It is armed with one 20-millimeter cannon and two .5 inch machine-guns and carries six rocket bombs. The front half of the rocket bomb is filled with explosives and the rear half is a rocket which propels the bomb. The bombs are so arranged that when the pilot presses a button after sighting at the objective they are released electrically.

"Even when dropped from a low altitude these bombs have great penetrative power. What is particularly notable about this fighter is that it is made completely of special plastics and wood and that its tank is equipped with a special fire-preventing device. The exhaust from the motor, that is the involatile gas, is sent to the fuel tank so that even if a bullet penetrates into the tank the presence of this non-burnable gas will make it difficult for flames to get started."

Tabriz Said Scene Of 3-Power Parley

(Continued From Page 1)

Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations.

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army.

General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Force.

Lieutenant-General Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of Army Services of Supply.

General Dwight David Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army in Europe.

John McLoy, Assistant Secretary of War.

Lewis Douglas, Assistant Director of the Wartime Marine Transportation.

Harry Hopkins, adviser to the President.

William A. Harriman, Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

John G. Winant, Ambassador to London.

Laurence Steinhardt, Ambassador to Turkey.

Major-General George Stratemeyer, Commander-in-Chief of the Army Air Corps in China and India.

Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in East Asia.

Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the 14th Air Squadron in China.

Britain:

Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia.

Major R. Anthony Eden, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador to Moscow.

Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Chief of Naval Staff.

F. J. Leathers, Minister of Transport.

General Sir John Dill, British Agent to the Anglo-American United Headquarters at Washington.

General Sir Alan Francis Brooke, Chief of General Staff.

Air Commodore Charles F. A. Portal, Chief of Air Force.

Air Vice-Marshal Arthur Tedder, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Mediterranean and North Africa.

Major-General Joseph Laycock, Chief of Commando Operations.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Ismay, Chief of Staff to the Prime Minister.

Inspector-General of Intendance Webster.

Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Wyat, Special Envoy to Chungking.

Chungking:

Wang Lung-hui, former Foreign Minister.

Admiral Chen Shao-kwan, Minister of the Navy.

Major-General Tseng Ching-chi, Military Spokesman.

60,000 SHONAN INDIANS LISTEN TO BOSE'S TALK

Netaji Vows to Fight to the Day of Freedom at Mass Meeting

Domei

SHONAN, December 2.—Sixty thousand Indian nationals today gathered at the grounds in front of the Special Municipality Hall, here to listen to the fiery words of their leader, Subhas Chandra Bose. The Independence Federation of India today staged a gigantic national meeting to greet their leader, Subhas Chandra Bose, returning from the recently held Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

Sixty-thousand Indian nationals, including representatives from all parts of the country, the Indian National Army, the Volunteers Corps, and representatives of the Women's Army heard their leader voice his determination to keep on fighting until the day of liberation.

U.S. Graduates Naval Cadets

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 2.—Attesting to the desperate attempt of the United States Navy to conduct wholesale military training of university and college male students, the New York Times reaching here recently reported that 1,130 were graduated from the Naval Academy attached to Columbia University in New York City on October 20 as naval cadets.

NATIVE PEOPLE TO ENTER MALACCA STATE COUNCIL

Organ Will Act as Liaison Between Government and Local Inhabitants

Domei

MALACCA, December 3.—Governor Ken Tsurumi declared yesterday that the establishment of the Malacca State Council is nothing more than a consummation of the co-operation of the inhabitants with the government on one hand and the government's desire to fulfill public needs and aspirations on the other.

He declared that the main object of the council, which will be set up for consultation purposes with local inhabitants as members, is to know the will of the inhabitants as well as to let the policy of the government be known to the public.

Meanwhile, Governor Tsurumi announced that local government employees, possessing necessary qualifications and showing ability and progress, will be promoted to higher positions, including that of district officers and judges of district courts.

U.S. ARMY MAKES SHIFTS

Byron and McKoatch Are Appointed To New Posts

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 2.—An edition of the New York Times recently reaching here disclose the following personnel changes in the United States army which took place under date of October 24.

Brigadier-General James Byron was appointed Chief of the Special Service Department. He will handle the physical education department of the army.

Major-General David McKoatch was appointed Commander of the 9th army Supply Unit, stationed at Fort Douglas in Salt Lake City, Utah. The new post of Kenyon Joyce, his predecessor, was not revealed.

Chiang in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, December 2.—Chiang Kai-shek and his wife have returned to Chungking, it was announced by Chungking authorities today, according to Reuters.

Oyama, Peer, Joins Colors

Major Prince Kashiwa Oyama, member of the House of Peers, was called to the colors. He is the first member of the Upper House to respond to the call of the nation.

TO CONFINE JEWS IN ITALY

Fascist Government Issues Order to Confiscate Properties

Domei

ROME, December 2.—The Fascist Republican Government of Italy, in accordance with the decision reached at the first National Assembly, issued an ordinance today regarding the Jews residing in Italy, by which all the Jews, regardless of their nationalities, are to be confined at a certain place with their personal properties confiscated. The confiscated properties will be turned into funds for the relief of those who are suffering from the frequent air raids by anti-Axis forces.

Domei Scribe Finds Rome Transformed

(Continued From Page 1)

Rome to be an open city, no movements of German troops are seen here, except that you meet with soldiers on leave passing through the streets.

The German soldiers maintain strict dicipline and are very popular with the citizens.

In the meantime, the German military authorities have been dispensing with wartime restrictions wherever possible, in order to cheer up the people. Amusement houses have been encouraged to open. In fact, one hardly realizes that Rome is only 150 kilometers away from the battle front.

By permission of the Rome Defense Garrison, opera performances have been staged at the National Opera Theater since November 23, 15 days earlier than usual, and reservations have been made for as far ahead as January next year. The several-month ban on music and entertainment at cabarets and cafes has been lifted and they are drawing a full house nightly. The curfew has been extended to 12 a.m. to the relief and delight of the Roman citizens who have been depressed since the political upheaval that broke out on July 25.

Traffic Only Difficulty

The only trouble is that, with the railway destroyed here and there by enemy bombing raids, street cars and horse-carriages are at present the only vehicles of traffic. All street cars are filled to capacity. The buses have been mostly commandeered.

Peace and order are maintained by the Italian Police and the German Military Police.

NIPPON TROOPS CATCH UP AND HIT CHUNGKING UNITS

Main Strength of Enemy Smashed Near Former Delta Of Yellow River

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN NORTH SHANTUNG PROVINCE, December 2.—The Sakamoto, Kusano and Hasegawa Units of the Imperial Forces which, since October 20 last, has been hot on the heels of the main strength of the enemy along the marshes on the coast of Pohai, caught up with the enemy troops who were embarking in junks belonging to the native people in order to escape by sea, and dealt terrific blows on the enemy near the former delta of the Yellow River. In this operation they realized the following war results:

Bodies of enemy troops left behind	32
Those captured	46
Booty:	
Rifles	16
War facilities demolished:	
Arms warehouses	10
Warehouses for clothing materials	6
Warehouses for provisions and fodder	9
Barracks	21.
Vessels sunk	114.

Egypt Sending Missions

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 2.—The Egyptian Government is reported to be shortly sending a mission headed by Omar Fuad Pasha, Chief-Aide-de-Camp to King Faruk, to Beirut to pursuade the Lebanese Government to participate in the forthcoming Pan-Arabian conference, according to reports from Cairo. The dispatch of another mission to Syria by the Egyptian Government is also reported.

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FOE LOSSES IN SICILY BARED

German Combined Forces Sink 100 Enemy Ships, Damage 101

Domei

BERLIN, December 2.—The German military authorities have announced today the losses the German air force, submarines, and army artillery have inflicted on warships and other vessels of the anti-Axis nations since their landing on Sicily as follows:—

Sunk:	
Destroyers	47
Steamers	38
Cruisers	6
Battleship (The Roma of the Italian Navy)	1
Submarines	5
Torpedo-boats	3
Damaged:	
Destroyers	8
Steamers	32
Cruisers	53
Battleships	3
Submarines	4
Torpedo-boat	1

Germans Begin Gigantic Drive Along Dnieper

(Continued From Page 1)

fearing attacks on the flank, tried to destroy the prominent points in the German lines in the Cherkassy sector. They were rolled back effectively by the Germans, who succeeded in saving an infantry regiment which had been trapped by the enemy for a time.

THAILAND TO FORM WARTIME COUNCIL

Military, Political Affairs To Be Studied

Domei

BANGKOK, December 2.—In order to assist the prosecution of the present war, the Thai Government introduced today a bill to the Assembly of the People's Representatives for the establishment of a Wartime Council which passed the first reading of the Assembly the same day with the unanimous support of all members.

In introducing the bill, Lieutenant-General Phichit Kriangsak-Phichit, Deputy Defense Minister, gave the following explanation:

"The Wartime Council is intended for the central organ for the study of all questions concerning the military, political, and economic affairs as well as the welfare of the Thai citizens during the present war. The members of the Council are to be chiefly composed of the cabinet ministers and the leaders of the military forces of the country. The Council will discontinue its activities on the termination of the present war."

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Hainan Island: Hoihow, Yulin, Kachek, Hokurei.
South Sea Islands: Truk.
Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Bacolod, Legaspi.
Malai: Shonan.
Djawa: Soerabaya, Semarang, Djakarta.
Lesser Sunda: Singaradja.
Borneo: Banjermasin, Balik-Papan, Pontianak, Tarakang, Samarinda.
Celebes: Macassar, Menado.
Ceram: Amboina.
New Britain Island: Raboul.
New Guinea: Manokwari, Wewak, Madang, Alexis Haven.
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AMITY SPORT EVENTS SET FOR MEIJI FIELD

Axis, Asiatic Teams to Compete In Tennis, Handball, Hockey, Soccer

The Meiji Shrine stadium will be the scene of a gala sports festival over the week-end as a varied and interesting program of amity matches have been arranged, starting with the Germany versus Manchoukuo soccer match which is billed for 2:30 this afternoon.

Axis members and other nations of Greater East Asia, totaling five, will vie with each other for honors in tennis, table tennis, handball, hockey, soccer, baseball, volley ball and basketball.

These amity matches, which is being sponsored by the Japan Athletic Federation with the collaboration of the German Embassy and the Manchoukuo Embassy, will draw athletes representing Japan, Germany, China, Manchoukuo and India.

Following the official opening ceremony at 2 p.m. at the Meiji Shrine stadium, a soccer team representing Germany will clash with the Manchoukuo eleven at 2:30 p.m. Tennis matches will be staged on the Denen Chofu courts from 10 a.m. this morning and will continue thoughout the day with teams from Japan, Germany, and India participating. The matches will consist of three men's singles, two men's doubles, two ladies' singles and one ladies' doubles.

Table Tennis Matches

From 6 p.m. table tennis matches will be held at the Kanda Kokumin Taiiku Kan with teams from Japan, Germany, Manchoukuo, China and India participating.

On Sunday from 10 a.m. the Japan versus Manchoukuo soccer match will be held at the Meiji Shrine stadium while outdoor basketball between teams representing Japan, China and Manchoukuo will also be played in the Meiji Jingu courts from the same hour. At 11:30 a.m. the field hockey team representing Germany will take on Japan. The Japan versus Germany handball game will commence from 1 p.m. on the same field while an exhibition baseball game between Japan and Manchoukuo will be held at the baseball field.

Also starting from f p.m. the Japanese volley ball side will see action against the Manchoukuo net stars while the soccer game between Japan and Germany at 2:30 p.m. will conclude the attractive sportfest.

The Germans who have entered five of the eight events are composed entirely of local residents from Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe. They are strongly favored to win the handball game as they are capable of fielding a powerful team which is even stronger than the All-Star aggregation which they put up against Japan last year in the first International handball game. With such stalwarts as Hempel, Bernstein and Oemichen in the forward line, backed up by a powerful intermediate line consisting of Soff, Schmidt and Mattern, the Germans are expected to score heavily while their defense is extremely sound with Handge and Fink in the two back positions and the brilliant Mosaner in goal.

Have Well Balanced Team

In tennis, the Germans are fielding a fairly well balanced team with Hesse, the Kobe star, in the No 1 slot but they are not likely to offer much resistance to the Japanese netstars, who are represented by a galaxy of former stars including the famous Davis Cupper, Yamagishi, who is heading the list. The soccer matches should result in close games but Japan is expected to come out on top of the heap. The Germans are fielding a fairly strong lineup with several veterans like Baer and Westphalen, who need little introduction in local soccer circles, but it is doubtful if they can present a team with the proper amount of cohesion which is such a vital requirement in this game.

The Japan versus Germany hockey match will be another thriller as both teams are very evenly matched. A number of veteran stars, as Burmester and Dohm, coupled with the speedy Levedag and Schuette, gives the German side a formidable attack but the big question is whether the defence can stave off the fast Japanese forwards.

In the basketball tilts, Japan and China are considered to have the best chance to emerge victorious but at that, the Manchoukuo five may spring a surprise, as their lineup includes several former casaba stars. The table tennis matches are expected to result in an easy victory for the Japanese players who are presenting a formidable lineup.

The following comprises the teams representing Germany.

Tennis: Baer, Hesse, E. Levedag, Ludde-Neurath, Schutte (captain) Mrs. Deppe, Mrs. Pfeifer, Mrs. Sahl and Miss Westermann.

Soccer: Speringer, Wolke, Meyer, Buttinghaus, Rauschkolb, Mattern, Westphalen, Baer (captain), Waschk, Negele, Nierhoff. Substitutes: Witt, Opolony, Liebig, Pick and aPpe.

Handball: Mosaner, Fink, Handge, Janson, Mattern, O. Schmidt (captain), Soff, W. Schmidt Oemichen, A. Bernstein, Hempel, R. Bernstein. Substitutes: Fachtmann, Weber, Rapp, Speringer.

Hockey: Meisinger, Burmester, Melchers, Bergman, Wilsing, Fehlen, Buttinghaus, E. Levedag, J. G. Schutte, Dohm, W. Schutte. Substitutes: Piper and L. Fachtmann.

Table tennis: Breuer, Hesse, Ludde-Neurath, Schute, Soff, Westermann.

Eyes of the Imperial Forces

A Japanese reconnoitering plane, seen off by the ground crew, takes off to collect detailed information of enemy positions from an undisclosed base in the southern Pacific.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

CELEBES ECONOMY IS FULLY REVAMPED

Island Establishes Light Industries—Farm Production Greatly Expanded

Domei

MACASSAR, December 1.—Parallel with the rehabilitation of Celebes, the work of reconstruction is now going on speedily and steadily thanks to the unstinted efforts of the Japanese officials. The establishment of economic stability, the pegging of commodity prices, the realization of self-sufficiency in regard to foodstuffs, the tapping of underground resources and the development of industries have all contributed to bringing about prosperity to the island and security to the daily livelihood of the islanders.

The island is equipped with some harbor facilities, highways and sanitary facilities, but the industries were deliberately left undeveloped by the Dutch rulers for their own selfish benefit. Therefore, the Japanese Forces upon the occupation of the island had to lay the foundations for the industrial construction of the whole island. The highways, bridges, and harbor facilities which had been destroyed or badly damaged during the war had to be first repaired. New industries had to be started in order to secure vital war materials.

New Policy Adopted

In order to meet the enormous demand for war materials at the time of the decisive stage of the present warfare a centralized policy was adopted for increasing foodstuff production, and developing petroleum and other underground resources.

With regard to the economic policy of the Japanese Military Administration, no drastic changes were made in the first year. However, with the gradual permeation of Japanese administrative policy, the development of various industries and with the realization of peace and order, the Island's revenue by means of tax has greatly increased. The budget for the fiscal year of 1942-1943 was characterized by the cutting down of personnel expenses, by the increase of expenditure for building harbor facilities, and for founding sanitary and welfare institutions. Thus, the exploitation policy adopted by the former Dutch exploiters has been completely replaced by the Japanese constructive policy for the welfare of the native people.

The circulation of currency was facilitated by the early establishment of the branch of the Bank of Taiwan as well as by the installation of postal services throughout the island. At present both the military note and the Dutch currency used in the prewar days are circulating, but the rapid exchange of the Dutch currency on par with the military note has withdrawn the former from circulation.

As anti-inflationary measures, the Military Administration pegged the commodity prices, thus preventing crafty merchants from gleaning undue profits. The issuance of the anti-profiteering ordinance and the setting of official prices on rice and other vital commodities in March of last year stabilized the people's daily lives. In order to check undue profiteering by import and export traders, the pool system was adopted. Owing to these counter-inflationary measures, no wide changes in commodity prices have been made. It will not be long before a complete control policy will be applied to all economic activities.

Farm Products of Celebes

The most important agricultural products in Celebes include rice, corn and copra. The increased production of rice has been practically realized to meet the needs of the islanders. With the launching of the XX-year project for the production of a larger amount of rice, Celebes will soon become self-sufficient with regard to rice.

The copra industry is controlled by the Copra Control Corporation. A considerable amount of this product was developed both last year and this year. Part of the output is reported to have been shipped to Japan. The cultivation of cotton has also proved successful with the production of XX piculs in Celebes as well as in the Lesser Sunda Islands. Parallel with the increased production of cotton, spinning mills have also been constructed. As the cultivation of corn is not less urgent than that of cotton or copra, a considerable amount of these products has been raised and sent to Japan.

To cope with the increased demand for aquatic products, Japanese fishermen who were already engaged in the fishery industry before the war are further exerting their utmost to catch more fish. To bolster further the fishery industry, two Japanese companies with joint investments have launched large-scale activities. With the introduction of refrigeration system, preservation of fish will be realized in the near future.

Rich in Other Resources

Celebes is rich in underground resources such as iron, nickel, petroleum, coal, manganese, diamond, copper, asphalt, sulphur, lime stone, mercury, platinum and others. Already a large amount of petroleum, nickel, diamond and platinum has been shipped to Japan.

The island is also abundant in timber such as teak, ironwood and bauxite which are indispensable for shipbuilding. Various kinds of resin, tannin, and castor-oil have been sent to Japan while the manufacture of gunny sack is being undertaken on a large scale.

In the field of industries, noteworthy developments have been realized with the founding of various factories. In the near future daily necessities including soap, matches, iron goods, and others will be manufactured in the island, while new industries such as shipbuilding, cement, electricity, paint, rubber, tannin will be launched. In view of the urgent demand for more bottoms, XX wooden ships have been launched and many more are ready to be put into service.

With the establishment of distribution organs, a smoother distribution of commodities was realized, as a means of unifying the wholesale business system as well as by strengthening control on retail activities.

Yuletide Spirit Comes to the Philippines As Thousands Begin Christmas Shopping

Domei

MANILA, December 2.—Brisk Christmas shopping featured the first day of December as the yuletide spirit swept the city.

With stocks replenished, Manila's Department Stores and Bazaars, especially on the Escolta and Rizal Avenue, are now displaying all sorts of tailored stocks for all ages with particular emphasis as usual on women's and children's apparel for yuletide gifts.

Thousands are flocking to downtown stores to make an early Christmas shopping, taking advantage of the fresh assortment of goods now being displayed in shop windows, which are adorned with Christmas cards and electric bulbs of all colors harmonizing with the spirit of the season.

The people's buying-power seems without restraint, as individual income has been greatly increased by the opening of new industries following the intensification of the National self-sufficiency program.

At the same time thousands of people are pouring into the city to avail themselves of the opportunity to do their Christmas shopping early.

With the coming of cold weather, woolen and cotton goods are selling fast, while haberdashery, Christmas cards, and other fancy goods for milady are also in demand.

Yes, Christmas is in the air and with the Year-end Charity Fund having risen to a total 35,319 pesos, the spirit of charity and goodwill is filling the hearts of all.

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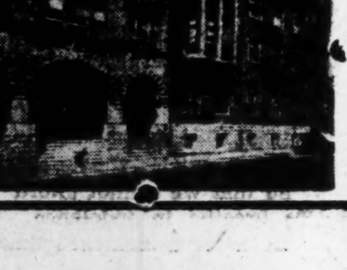

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SUMATRA PEOPLE TO BE COMMENDED

Many to Be Honored on 2nd War Anniversary

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, December 1.—On the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which falls on December 8, the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters in Sumatra will publicly commend the native people who fought in direct cooperation with the Imperial Forces during the military operations in the country and those who rendered meritorious services for the economic development of the region named. The recipients of the honor on the forthcoming occasion will be one thousand and several hundred in number. Of all states in Sumatra, Atche comes first in the number of people to be commended. The native people of Atche bravely fought against the Dutch troops, and 146 of them were killed and 41 wounded. A stone monument has been erected recently at Kotarajah of Atche for the brave native people who fell in the war.

The native people of Sumatra who were wounded in the war and the families of those who were killed in the war will each receive a grant of money. Meanwhile, those who assisted the Japanese authorities in the economic construction following the military operations will respectively receive monetary grants and letters of public commendation from the governors of the respective states. Here also, the state of Atche comes first with 1,319 recipients of the honor.

Norwegian Vessel Sunk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 2.—A middle-sized merchantman of the refugee Norwegian Government was torpedoed by an Axis submarine at the end of October in the South Pacific and sunk, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch.

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Thai Prince Damrong, Uncle of King Ananda, Dies of Heart Disease

Domei

BANGKOK, December 2.—His Royal Highness Prince Damrong Rajataphap, grand uncle of His Majesty King Ananda Mahidol of Thailand, died of heart disease at 1:45 p.m. yesterday at his residence here. Born in 1862, the late Prince rendered service to the State through successive assumption to such important posts as Home Minister and as a member of the Supreme Council. His Highness was also well known as a historian and leaves many important works on archaeology and Thai history.

KWANGTUNG TO ESTABLISH RURAL PACIFICATION BODY

Domei

CANTON, December 1.—With a view of intensifying the Rural Pacification Movement, the Kwangtung Provisional Government has decided to establish the Bureau of Rural Pacification.

Huang Keh-min, Chief of Staff of the Peace Preservation Corps, will be appointed first director of the new Bureau which will begin work early next year.

As a preliminary step to its establishment, it is understood that the Kwangtung Provincial Government will increase the powers of the police, as well as the Peace Preservation Corps and the Voluntary Defense Corps.

It is understood that the institution of the Rural Pacification Movement in Kwangtung Province was decided on in view of the outstanding success of the same movement in Kiangsu Province.

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FOE'S SNAIL-LIKE ADVANCE IN EUROPE WAR RIDICULED

Nervousness Spreading to High Military and Political Quarters, Says Daily Worker

STOCKHOLM.—At the risk of being accused of under-estimating Britain's war effort, declared the Communist Daily Worker in an editorial comment, it must be stressed that Anglo-American military operations in Europe have reached a new low, according to a London message.

Branding the anti-Axis failure to establish a second front up to now as "madness of procrastination," the paper explained that anti-Axis temerity was giving the Germans time to consolidate their positions and invent newer and better weapons.

The paper then drew attention to the nervousness caused in Britain by the snail's pace at which the Anglo-American invaders were advancing in Italy, adding that the excuses offered by General Alexander were a "sensational proof" of the fact that nervousness was not only prevalent among the public but had also spread to high military and political quarters.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1943

America's Indictment

Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, in his speech before the Imperial Rule Assistance Association yesterday, presented another of the enlightening and authoritative explanations of the background of the present war which the public has come to expect of him. On November 26 of last year, speaking before a meeting sponsored by the same organization under whose auspices he spoke yesterday, Ambassador Kurusu presented an account of his special mission to Washington on the eve of the war which served to prove conclusively the guilt of the United States in precipitating the war. In an address at the Tokyo Imperial University on October 19 of this year, Ambassador Kurusu presented a masterly analysis of the confused war aims of the enemy and the contrasting ideals for which Japan is fighting. In an interview on November 25 of this year, he presented further evidence of how the United States in its Memorandum of November 26, 1941 deliberately provoked the war. Now, in his speech of yesterday, Ambassador Kurusu has completely torn to shreds the elaborate tissue of lies by which the United States is seeking to defend its action in having brought on the war.

This latest analysis by the most authoritative expositor of Japan's position, based upon his unmatched familiarity with all the pertinent evidence and upon his first-hand experience as a participant in the events of which he deals, constitutes an inerasable record which will go down in history to convict the United States of one of the greatest crimes any nation has ever committed. It is a pointed accusation which indicts the United States not only of having caused the present war but of deliberately falsifying and distorting the record so as to becloud the real responsibility. But in the face of Ambassador Kurusu's incontrovertible arguments, the United States must stand convicted at the bar of history beyond appeal or reprieve.

No general accusations does Ambassador Kurusu hurl, no sweeping deprecations or vague condemnations. His indictment is specific and factual, tearing down the American alibis item by item and point by point. The basis of his charges is the American account itself, particularly the account as set forth in the State Department White Paper "Peace and War" published in January of this year and the supplementary collection of highly selected documents under the same title published this October. "Perversions, prevarications, studied omissions, and deliberate misrepresentations color the distorted picture both publications present of the causes of the war," says Ambassador Kurusu, and he proceeds to cite chapter and verse to prove his charge.

It is obviously impossible to summarize all the arguments and proofs which Ambassador Kurusu cited in the course of his long speech. Moreover, no summary can do justice to the exposition whose value depends upon the wealth of detail presented. The reader must therefore be referred to the text of the speech itself. But even a general outline of Ambassador Kurusu's presentation will serve to show how untenable are the arguments by which the United States seeks to justify itself.

The fundamental defect of the American contention, and a most glaring one it is, lies in the fact that the United States rests its entire case upon an explanation of its own policy since 1930, while the collection of documents which are produced as evidence deals only with the negotiations of the two months immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities. But it must be obvious to the veriest tyro in matters historical that no great event like a global war results from the developments of a mere two months or of even ten years. The causes of the present war go far back beyond the period covered by the American presentation of their claims. America's case will not hold, because the United States completely evades consideration of the period which constitutes the real background of the war.

The real causes of the war, ignored by the American publications, says Ambassador Kurusu, were the utterly impossible and intolerable conditions created by the system set up by the Versailles settlement and the Washington Conference. "The unfortunate world situation since 1930," says the Ambassador, "was in fact but the natural consequence of the Treaty of Versailles and the Washington Conference. Yet America carefully avoids all reference to this fundamental problem." This in itself indicates that whatever may have been America's policy since 1930, she herself tacitly admits that her policy before that date during the really important incubation period of the war will not stand examination.

The second defect in the American presentation of their case, points out Ambassador Kurusu, is that even for the years after 1930, the Americans scarcely touch upon the provocative policy which their government had persistently followed. How the United States aggravated the European situation by instigating Poland and France with misleading hopes, how the United States disturbed the stability of East Asia by instigating Chiang Kai-shek into senseless opposition to Japan, are completely deleted from the American accounts. How the United States schemed to force Japan out of the Tripartite Pact so as to secure a free hand to enter the European War and to subdue Germany first, and then in concert with Britain to hold down Japan, is also glossed over in the American accounts.

The third glaring defect of the American presentation lies in the perverted account given in the American publications concerning the Japanese-American negotiations just prior to the war. Speaking on the basis of his own participation in these negotiations, Ambassador Kurusu points out the serious omissions and misstatements which the Americans have chosen to make. For instance, completely silent is the American account with respect to the way in which Secretary of State Hull nullified President Roosevelt's original intention to act as an "introducer" between Japan and China as a compromise move, thus blocking a possibility for an agreement.

Completely misleading also is the way in which the American account slights the highly important final proposals of Japan of November 20, 1941. The United States tries to dismiss these proposals lightly with the claim that they did not constitute a solution of basic questions. It completely ignores the fact that in view of the tense situation which had already arisen, the Japanese proposals constituted the only practical formula under which that tension could be lessened so that the "basic questions" could be solved in a more tranquil atmosphere.

The callousness with which the United States presented the utterly unreasonable Memorandum of November 26, 1941, a note which was tantamount to an ultimatum, has already been commented upon on previous occasions by Ambassador Kurusu. The Ambassador now shows with what cynicism and sarcasm the United States delivered this note, for while the White Paper states that it was hoped that the note might "possibly keep alive the conversations," Hull himself was telling the Secretaries of War and of the Navy and the British Ambassador that the conversations were now at an end and that war could be expected at any time.

In the light of this analysis which Ambassador Kurusu has made of the official American apologia, there can be only one conclusion, and that is to agree with his statement that: "The enemy is forced to resort to such deceptive tactics even in official documents, in order to continue to mislead his people and influence misinformed neutrals, solely because he has no clear-cut war aim which he can openly admit."

A Year Ago Today

December 4, 1942

With the dissolution of all the political parties in the Philippines of their own accord, the Filipinos' united cooperation with Japan in the establishment of a New Order in East Asia has now been freed of all obstacles.

* * *

British and American forces have invaded Ivory Coast, French territory in Africa. Ivory Coast, faces the Gulf of Guinea, and lies between the British Gold Coast and the Republic of Liberia.

* * *

General Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, declared that Spain desires and maintains peace, but she is fully prepared for any development that might arise in the future. "This, however, does not mean that Spain is intending to commence any hostile action," he stated.

* * *

The Government-General of French Indo-China, with the permission of the Vichy Government, has decided to raise the limit of Government bond flotation from the existing 46,000,000 piasters to 60,000,000 piasters. The elevation of the bond flotation limit was necessitated in order to cope with the increasing expenditures paralleling the progress of many construction operations.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Ethics of War

(From The Shanghai Times)

What the Anglo-American Powers have done in the last several centuries, most notably since September 1939, strongly reminds us of the fundamental difference between Anglo-Saxon and Asiatic ethics of war. The Americans and Britons fight to conquer. They fight to kill and rob. They may talk about going to war "to end war" or "to make the world safe for democracy," but what they actually do is to conquer new territory or acquire new rights and privileges abroad, or both. Material gain is their main concern in any war that they wage. This is particularly true in the case of the present world-wide Armageddon. Nothing indeed is so obvious as the anti-Axis war aims in the current war.

A cursory survey of what the anti-Axis Powers have done and are going to do in Asia, in Africa and in Europe will immediately convince one of their greed for more and yet more wealth and power. That they will not be satisfied until they conquer the whole surface of the globe and make their world hegemony complete in every possible way is obvious from what they have said during their much-vaunted parleys at Washington, Casablanca, Quebec, Moscow, etc. In fact, they take every opportunity openly to assert their intention of exterminating the Axis nations. This can mean only one thing—the wholesale conversion of Asia and Europe into Anglo-American colonies, for Asia without Japan, or Europe without Germany and Italy, is nothing but a vast, undefended continent ready to be exploited under alien rule.

This much is perhaps sufficient to convince all, even those who still remain under Anglo-American influence, either culturally or ethically, if not politically or economically as well, of the materialistic ideology motivating all British and American acts of war. In sharp contrast to this, the Asiatic nations never go to war unless they are unavoidably constrained to do so in order to defend their own lands or to uphold justice for their neighbors. In Japan and China in particular, civilization and culture are always held in much higher esteem than armed force. True, the Japanese and Chinese warriors glory in their own death, when they fall in battle. But this must not be taken to mean that they delight in cruel bloodshed. On the contrary, they are second to none in prizing peace and order. It is indeed their love of peace and justice that enables them to fight and fall valiantly, for they know that their precious lives will not have been wasted if their death contributes in any way to the frustration of imperialism and the construction of a better world for mankind as a whole.

In fact, the people of Japan and China have for thousands of years lived in peace, arduously cultivating their civilization and morality, in spite of occasional outbursts of violence disturbing their domestic peace for brief periods. These civil wars or rebellions arose in most cases from political or ethical disputes. Seldom did these people fight for mere material gain. It may even be said that they have never gone to war for war's sake. The very character meaning martial arts, pronounced "Bu" in Japan and "Wu" in China, is composed of two parts meaning "halberd" and "stop" respectively. This leaves us in no doubt that martial arts were originally practiced in these countries for the purpose of fighting mere brute force. The same character also means the military, which, it may be noted here, always comes after the civilian (pronounced "bun" in Japan and "wen" in China) when it is used in combination with the latter. This phrase also means literary learning and martial arts, which fact will serve as another evidence of the Asiatics' love of peace and culture. In a word, Asiatic ethics of war requires us to fight for peace and justice, culture and civilization, above all else. Fight we certainly will in the present war, therefore, in order to secure peace and save humanity from further degradation, which is absolutely inevitable under Anglo-American world domination.

India's Four Freedoms

(From the Noon Extra)

In the final analysis it might be said that it was President Roosevelt who planted the seeds that have blossomed into a Free Indian Government. Little did he guess what he was doing when he held his dramatic meeting at sea with Winston Churchill in the summer of 1941 and drew up the so-called Atlantic Charter promising the four freedoms to "everyone, everywhere in the world." In India the flame of freedom burned brighter in the hearts of 400,000,000 down-trodden Indians, and even Winston Churchill's subsequent withdrawal of the four freedoms from India failed to dampen the new ardor aroused by the clarion call of freedom.

One year later, in August 1942, the All-India National Congress passed the famous "Quit India" resolution. The Congress leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, were promptly jailed; but while the men were incarcerated, their spirits ranged far and wide. Freedom from British tyranny became a fanatical obsession; and in the liberated areas of Greater East Asia this desire for freedom found concrete expression. Under the able leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose the Indian National Army was formed. The Provisional Government of Free India was organized; and this Government, acting in the name of all Indians whether in India or abroad, has declared war on Britain and the United States.

This war declaration is no matter to be lightly considered and dismissed. It embodies the will of not only the millions of Indians in the liberated territories but of the 400,000,000 people in the prison of India as well. The latter are watching the Burmese frontier with eager eyes, and at the first sight of the Indian National Army they will surge up against their oppressors in fiery revolt. That day is not far off. War has been declared; the Army will soon be on the march.

The forces of freedom led by Subhas Chandra Bose will prove irresistible. The great unequal struggle against British military despotism has finally been whittled down to something approaching physical parity. For the first time the Indians will be fighting with modern weapons of war instead of with their bare hands.

Gandhi's "Quit India" resolution was a spiritual declaration of war on Britain. Subhas Chandra Bose's actual war declaration is translating thought into action. Despite British censorship this happy news will enter and spread throughout India, bringing encouragement and hope to all Indians. Britain's days are numbered. India's hour of liberation is at hand.

Progressive Views

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

We should like to draw special attention to the fine sentiments and progressive views expressed by Governor Masakichi Itami of Penang for they contain the essence of good sense and clarify the basic policy of good government, which applies equally to other parts of Malai as it does to Penang.

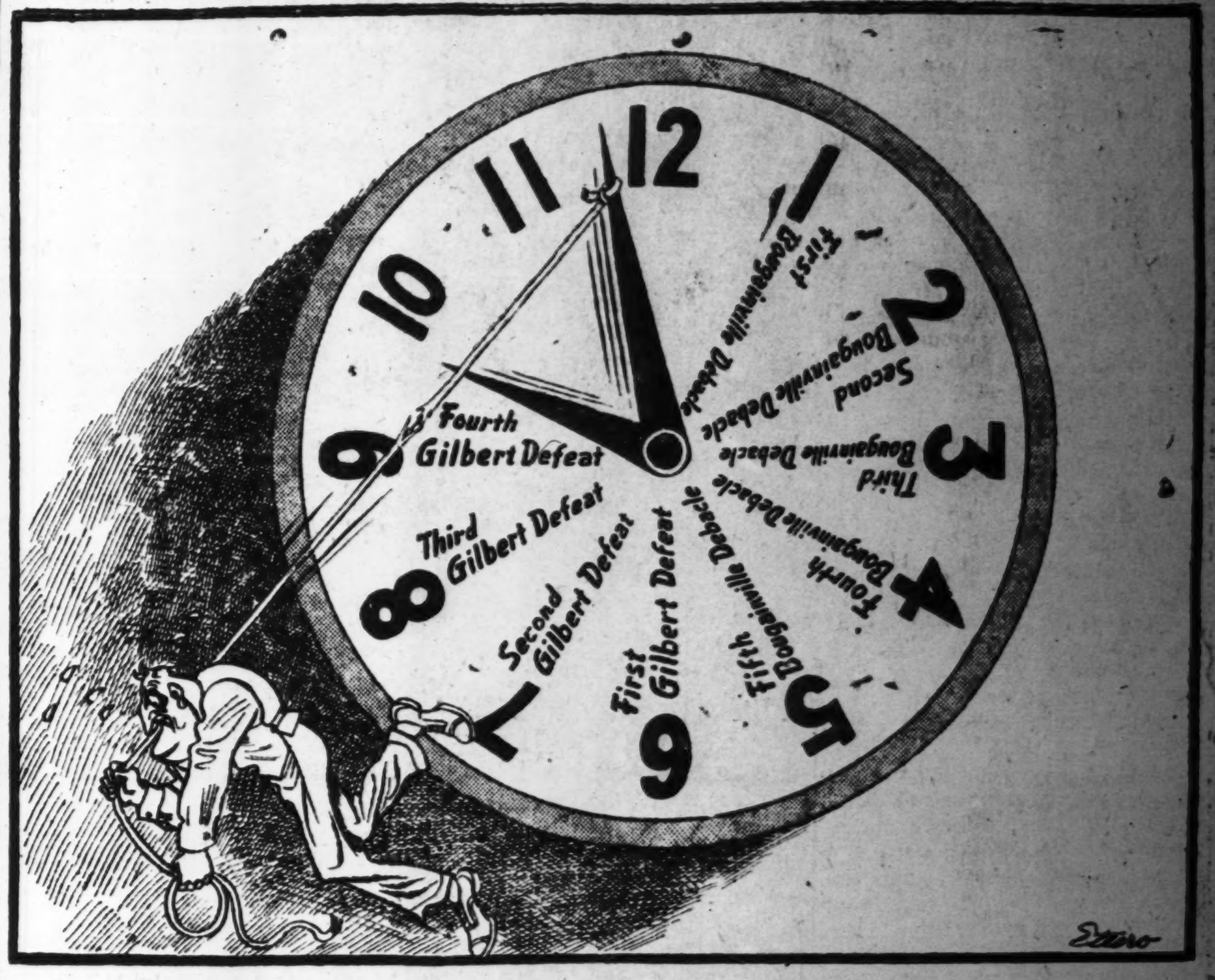
Take for example his remark: "Penang is noted for its scenic beauty but in addition there must be spiritual beauty also." There is a great deal in that fine statement. The new Malai which Japan is creating out of the chaos of the past will no longer be the superficially wealthy but internally rotten country it used to be. No longer will there be racial animosity and exploitation of the under-dog by rapacious capitalists.

While prosperity will follow in the wake of progressive development, material wealth alone shall no longer be the sole goal of the people of new Malai. They will be more concerned in the development of a national spirit and national consciousness which will give them a new outlook on life and make them take real pride in contributing to the new spiritual beauty which will make Malai a paradise of peace and contentment for all Asiatics.

To help the local people absorb the best there is in Japanese culture and to grasp better the educational, financial and foreign policies which have enabled Japan to become the great nation she is today, Governor Itami recommended a short-cut—the study of Japanese language—to facilitate which the authorities have established many schools throughout the country. It will help the people here to become better acquainted with Japanese and things Japan in general, and so help them to develop that new concept of national consciousness which will impart a new spiritual richness to their surroundings.

Those of our readers, whose sole medium of reading and writing at present is the English language, will note with particular interest the broadminded view of Governor Itami that there can be no serious objection to its continuance as a "helpful medium for mutual understanding" between the authorities and the people—for the time being. It is encouraging, to have the views of an administrator expressed so unequivocally. There can be no fear that the authorities will do anything against the interests of the people. At the same time, the younger generation of Malaians should not neglect to prosecute their studies of Japanese language for that is the new lingua franca of East Asia, and it will serve them in good stead to be able to speak it fluently and read and write it with facility in the shortest possible time. Malai is lucky in the possession of administrators with foresight and convictions such as enjoyed by Governor Itami.

Defeated at Every Hour of Battle



Contemporary JAPANESE POEMS

By ASATARO MIYAMORI

Utsubo Kubota (1877-)

A prominent poet and professor of Japanese literature at Waseda University.

Old Age

Oi no mi wo Nageki yu hito Maeni shite
Fukaku unazuku Irae wa sezuni.
I nodded profoundly,
Without giving a reply,
To a man who mourned
Over his old age with a sigh.

Kuniko Imai (1890-)

The wife of Takehiko Imai, an M. P., Kuniko is a well-known poetess.

Autumn Insects' Songs

Ame sugite Niwakani hiyuru Kono ashita
Mushi kikite ite Kaze hikini keri.
The rain having passed away,
This morning suddenly grew cold;
While I was listening to insects' songs,
I caught a cold.

Waterbirds

Tsukuzuku to Kokoro shitashimu Mizutori no
Tsugai aiyoru Kare-ashi no kage ni.
Upon a pair of waterbirds, my eyes
Attentively, with friendly glances, rest,
As in the shade of withered reeds they sit,
So lovingly, abreast.

A pair of waterfowl are sitting lovely abreast in the shade of withered reeds in the winter sun—what a peaceful sight! The poetess breathes sighs of quiet bliss. This verse suggests to the translator an old couple lovingly gazing at pot-flowers and sipping tea, in the verandah of their quiet retreat.

Saburo Amakusa

An Osaka merchant whose age is unknown.

A Younger Brother in the Front

Ototo ga Mesarete yukishi Sono hi yori
Daitoa-Senso wo Hishi-hishi to kanzu.
Since the very day when
My younger brother was called up and went to the fight,
I have been feeling poignantly
The Greater East Asia War at its height.

Nobutsuna Sasaki (1872-)

One of the most prominent poets and an authority on the Manyo-Shu anthology.

At Kuju-kuri-hama Beach facing the Pacific

Tsukiyo no umi Kono shizuka naru Umi no ochi
Mi-ikusabune wa Tatakaite aruka.
How bright a moonlight night!
Away in far parts of this quiet sea,
The Imperial men-of-war
Are fighting, it may be!

At the Same Beach

Tsukikage fumi Matsukage fumite Matsubara wo
To yuki kaku yuku Sachi wo kashikomu.
Through the pine-trees' avenue
I strolled and strolled leisurely,
Treading the moonbeams, treading the pines' shade,
When joy mixed with awe o'erflowed me.

Saburo Hara (1897-)

A professor at Tokyo Medical College and editor of a poetry magazine entitled "The Green Frog."

War and Culture

Tatakai wa Atarashiki bunka wo Sozosu
Isshun wo okotari Ikuru wo ezari.
Warfare creates a new culture,
So that we cannot afford
To breathe in indolence
Even for a moment's time.

News Behind The News

By MASAO DODO

Bullitt in a Political Backwash

Editor's note:—This is the second of a series of articles by Masao Dodo on America's wartime political casualties.

Ten years ago, almost to date, William Christian Bullitt suddenly leaped into the world limelight, believing himself to be riding atop the wave of the future. Today, after his defeat in the November mayoralty election of Philadelphia, he wades aimlessly in the swirling backwash of what he once thought of as the wave of the future. Thus was added another name to the long list of America's wartime political casualties.

One of the most spectacular among the erstwhile Roosevelt favorites, William Christian Bullitt threw his hat into the political arena of America's third largest city, Philadelphia. Just outside the city-hall of the great metropolis stands the honored statue of John Christian Bullitt, the long-remembered grandfather of the man under our discussion. The venerable John is remembered as the millionaire author of the City Charter. The Bullitt family tree embraces such illustrious Branches as the father of George Washington and the sister of Patrick Henry. In lineage and wealth, William Christian Bullitt has everything an American could wish to have.

Had Open Mind

In addition, William Bullitt happens to have a good head, that is, an intelligent mind far above the average. And that mind happened to be an unusually open one. His country entered the last World War when he was 26 years old. The world upheaval through and after the War fired his keen imagination. His enthusiasm waxed exuberant over revolutionary Russia. Among the large crop of parlor pinks of the postwar United States, he and John Reed worked out their self-orientation and were destined to play some accountable roles in thought and action. John Reed had early distinguished himself as the author of the vivid eye-witness narrative of the Russian Revolution, "The Ten Days that Shook the World." Bullitt married Reed's sister in 1923. But unlike his brother-in-law, Bullitt long remained an educated playboy, though reformed into a highbrow journalist and a free-lance diplomat. In all outward appearances, Bullitt persisted in the latter role, perennially commuting between home and Europe in such capacities as an assistant in the State Department, an attache to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace at Versailles, a member of the Special Mission to Russia in 1919 and a member of the American Delegation to the World Monetary and Economic Conference in London in 1933.

Always known as a "pink," Bullitt was politely avoided by the more nationalist-minded original Brain Trust when Roosevelt announced himself to be "On His Way" to something or other in 1933. When Roosevelt mentioned Bullitt's name as a candidate for Ambassadorship late in that eventful year, the New Deal advisors looked askance at the wisdom of the choice. But, then Bullitt was very much after the President's heart temperamentally. In his political outlook, he had always been on "the left of the middle of the road," as his patron professed to be. In family lineage and wealth, too, he was of the same mould as Roosevelt's. In personal taste, he had the same adventurous bent as Roosevelt's. In triumph as well as in trouble, Roosevelt could trust Bullitt to act exactly as he himself would. Roosevelt was adamant in his personal preference. And so, in November of 1933, Bullitt the playboy, free-lance diplomat became the United States Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Moscow to guide, or ticker with, the Soviet-American relations after the fifteen-year rupture of diplomatic intercourse.

Thus were linked the fortunes of the two men—Roosevelt and Bullitt. Thus was the combination identified itself with the political tide of the first New Deal decade.

Call for Showiness

In spite of the drab appearance of the over-columned City Hall of Philadelphia, American politics call for showiness there as much as anywhere else. The late Mayor Samuel Davis Wilson used to carry around a little rostrum to all public performances of his official and unofficial duties. Wilson would place that rostrum solemnly on the speaker's table. At his turn, and often out of turn for that matter, Wilson would flick a switch on the rostrum which flashed the gaudy colored neon letters: "S. Davis Wilson, Mayor." Whether or not Roosevelt expected Bullitt to stoop as low in publicity stunt is, of course, not known. But it is obvious that Roosevelt wanted him to win the November mayoralty race at all cost—so poor was the prospect of the Democratic victory in all the gubernatorial and other elections this year. Bullitt was Roosevelt's ace candidate to uphold the Democratic political cause.

There is another factor on which Roosevelt apparently counted so much for Bullitt's success. It was the latter's generosity of a sort. When Bullitt was the United States Ambassador to France, "his wealth and charm made his Parisian table a favorite of two continents." As an American magazine pundit has it, "Bullitt thought nothing of throwing a party for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor (490 bottles of choice champagne), or embellishing his vast Moscow home with cockerels and baby bears borrowed from the zoo,"—going one better on the late Mayor Wilson of Philadelphia in showness. Bullitt's generosity thus verges on prodigality. This, too, is very much after Roosevelt's heart. The generosity could very well be given a Jacksonian turn in domestic politics. Philadelphia amply has its share of political muggs and crumb-seekers. Bullitt has the means and willingness to satisfy them—so Roosevelt obviously reasoned.

But, alas (for Roosevelt), time was out of joint. Bullitt was made to bite the dust when the election returns came in on November 2. And so was Roosevelt's prestige. It is not the business of these columns to analyze the political implication of Bullitt's defeat. The foregoing delineation should be self-explanatory. But this much can be said. This is certainly the winter of discontent for Roosevelt, Bullitt and their kind. Will spring be near at hand? Or, as in the case of King Richard III who uttered the disconsolate words, "Will the winter mark the beginning of a series of more desperate and reckless drive toward eternal perdition?"

Fruits of Wisdom

The tongue of a fool is the key of his counsel, which, in a wise man, wisdom hath in keeping.—Socrates.